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Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

AN ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, November 19, 1914, at 8 p.m., at 7, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAY'S INN, when Mr. J. CONWAY DAVIES, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., will read his Paper on "THE DEFENSE WAR IN GLA-MORGAN."
H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The FIRST MEETING of the SEASON will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, on WEDNESDAY, November 18, at 8 p.m., when a Paper entitled "THE DASAHA, AN AUTUMN FESTIVAL OF THE HINDUS," will be read by Mr. W. GROCKE, F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., Nov. 7, 1914.

Educational.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of CERTIFICATES awarded to successful candidates in the Librarian's Examination will take place at CAXTON HALL, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, and will be followed by a LANTERN LECTURE by L. STANLEY JAMES, Esq., on "THE FASCINATION OF THE DICTIONARY." At this and succeeding Monthly Meetings there will be an Exhibition of New Books submitted by Publishers in connexion with the Association's Monthly List of Best Books. Light refreshments at 7.30. Students and their friends are cordially invited.—R.S.V.P. to ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A., D.Lit., Hon. Sec., Education Committee, Caxton Hall, S.W.

Situations Vacant.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST.

Applications are invited for the LECTURESHIP in ARCHEOLOGY AND ANCIENT HISTORY. The salary attached to the office is £200. per annum.
Full information as to duties and terms of appointment may be obtained from J. M. FINNEGAN, Secretary.
N.B.—Direct or indirect canvassing of individual Senators or Curators will be considered a disqualification.

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The Council of the University invite applications for this Post. Salary £175. per annum. The appointment will be for one year from an early date to be arranged. Applications (stating qualifications and experience), together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent not later than NOVEMBER 15, 1914, to THE REGISTRAR, The University, Liverpool. EDWARD CAREY, Registrar.

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REGENT'S PARK, N.W.

APPOINTMENT OF RESIDENT TUTOR.

In consequence of the appointment of Miss Beatrice Orange to be Warden of University House, Birmingham, the Council will shortly proceed to appoint a RESIDENT TUTOR, who shall take up her duties at the beginning of the NEXT TERM, 1915. The Resident Tutor will be required to assist the Principal in the supervision of the resident students, and to give a limited number of courses of lectures in each session, in addition to certain other duties. The salary offered is £200. rising to £250. with residence.

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F. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education.

County Education Offices, Northampton, November, 1914.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914.

CONTENTS.	PAGE
THE WAR AND READING	493
ITALY'S FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POLICY	494
SIR MELVILLE MACNAGHTEN'S REMINISCENCES	494
ADVENTURES WITH A SKETCH BOOK	495
PAPERS FOR WAR-TIME	495
SOCRATES: THE MAN AND HIS MISSION	496
WAR BOOKS (The Real Kaiser: The Unspeakable Prussian; Human Bullets; First from the Front; An Englishwoman's Adventures in the German Lines; Following the Drum)	496-497
OUR INDIAN EMPIRE (Strangers within the Gates; The Imperial Visit to India)	497
AINSLIE GORE	498
TEN THOUSAND MILES WITH A DOG SLED	498
THE TITLED NOBILITY OF EUROPE	499
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING	499
MAHARSHI DEVENDRANATH TAGORE	500
THE LEGISLATIVE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND	501
FICTION (Incredible Adventures; Landmarks; What a Woman Wants; The Witch; The Hidden Children; Baldragon; The Game of Life and Death)	502
JUVENILE LITERATURE	
VERSE FOR CHILDREN (Boys and Girls; Ann and Jane Taylor; A Book of Verse for Children)	503
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—FAIRY TALES	503
ADVENTURE	504
SCHOOL AND HOME—FOR THE NURSERY	505
OLD FRIENDS AND NEW EDITIONS—ANIMAL BOOKS—ANNUALS	506
BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK	507-509
THE "BRITANNICA WAR-BOOKS" AND MR. BODLEY; A LATIN REFERENCE	509
LITERARY GOSSIP	510
SCIENCE—THE ROMANCE OF THE BRAVER; A TEXT-BOOK OF CHEMISTRY; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS	511-512
NEXT WEEK	511-512
FINE ARTS—RELIGION AND ART; ILLUSTRATED BOOKS	512-514
MUSIC—BRITANNICA MUSICAL FESTIVAL; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	515
DRAMA—FORTY YEARS ON THE STAGE; GOSSIP	516
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	519

LITERATURE

THE WAR AND READING.

How far mental concentration and stress of temperament go together was well illustrated in a paper read last week, by Dr. Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University, before the National Home-Reading Union, at the Clothworkers' Hall. Dr. Sadler took for his subject 'Reading and the War.' He pointed out how thought and expression had been, in what might seem a most unexpected manner, keyed up to an abnormally high pitch of dignity and emotion by the pressure of vital responsibilities. He indicated in proof of this certain public dispatches, such as the White Paper, Mr. Asquith's two speeches, Lord Kitchener's letter to the troops, a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the intercession prayers, articles in various papers, and, above all, that moving and solemn letter in which the President of the United States designated October 4th as a day for general and special prayer.

Dr. Sadler then turned his attention to the other aspect of the question: What should we read in war-time? History, ancient and recent, affords many examples of the companionship of books on such occasions. The late Lord Carlisle found the quietude of Jane Austen (purposely dispassionate and alien to warfare) peculiarly apt to South Africa during our struggle with the Transvaal, our Colony of to-day; similarly a Wykehamist of distinction, eighty times under fire, read right through Gibbon's 'Decline and

Fall,' as well as 'Paradise Lost,' in the trenches; General Smuts in that same campaign read Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason.' Harvey at Edgehill, Archimedes at Syracuse, distracted their attention from warfare by the weighty authors to whom they devoted their equally weighty intellects. Others had even written while the very din of battle was echoing in their ears: Marcus Aurelius, Julius Caesar, and Julian the Apostate, who warmed his hands over his philosophic tablets beneath the bedclothes. Plato, most severe of all intellectual physicians, prescribed literary austerity as the finest safeguard for the wandering minds of his self-prisoned guardians.

Dr. Sadler established two cardinal points. The one is that a great mind will, when occasion exacts, achieve unaided a supreme directness, simplicity, and power of expression. Speeches, letters, dispatches, even newspaper articles, can frequently attain high merit by reason of the practised mind from which they emerge finished and perfected by an almost subconscious effort. The framework, the ordering of premises and conclusion, of enunciation, demonstration, and proof, have been called into existence during the long years of a steadily constructed career; the actual words needed for the moment enter into the fabric with little difficulty or hesitation. Again, those in high places find ready helpers; what they cannot prepare for themselves during pre-occupied hours can be moulded into shape for them by others. But the discerning eye will detect that element of conventionality and schooling which condemns the result—will see not the great man inspired, but his secretaries or satellites, well-trained and laborious. It is only in great moments that a man is no longer the mask of his past, but the spontaneous apostle of the present and prophet of the future.

The other point is the respite sought, the strength and support attained by a natural process of mental economy. Every worker knows the meaning and value of a change of work. The mind, excited to unusual activity, must turn that activity to some use; appetite stimulated, even goaded to avidity, must find some form of satisfaction. The excitement and stimulus are due to one form of diet; a change of diet alone will restore them to the normal, and will keep the machine at work, but with legitimate and useful purpose, no longer in danger of wearing itself to pieces by its own energy.

The standard of mental diet adopted by minds of mark in times of danger and trial reveals the height and nobility of those minds; they knew the need of diversion, and they recognized as by instinct in what spheres of thought they could find its most satisfying, soothing, and fortifying form.

Dr. Sadler pointed the moral for those who are not actively engaged in the defence of our country; for those also, who can but stand and wait, have full need of all that may afford their minds such occupation as shall be of the greatest

comfort and profit to them. Such reading as the Psalms, certain prayers for peace, certain passages of Wordsworth, may well serve to heighten and steady our thoughts.

It is certain that the mind under this same stress of emotion and grandeur does rise to heights of sanity, stoicism, and even beauty. The letters we read sent from the trenches by men who are actually suffering every trial that could tame and daunt human energies—what a contrast do they present to the flowery emotionalism of those whose sole experience of battle is some seaport base! The higher the tax on those energies, the more solid are the goodwill, the resolution, the quiet heroism, with which that tax is met: those who are facing facts have no will for fantasy of phrase.

Those at home need sanity and stoicism, just as they need beauty in a time when their imagination is assailed, if not by lamentable horrors, too often by rancour, vengeance, impatient resentment, and querulous anxiety. Those who are not directly confronted by that miracle of courage and death which alone can refine their souls must needs find for themselves some standpoint, some calm eminence of the intellect, high above the littlenesses of panic or passion.

There are already instances of this: three cases from humble life were quoted in the meeting. A signalman, his usual responsibility doubled, sought recreation and strengthening in Maeterlinck's 'Wisdom of the Bee'; a milkwoman studied Nasmyth's steam-hammer; a school-teacher devoted himself to Smiles's 'Self-Help.' We may feel amused at the choice, but we must admire the effort, the will to concentrate and educate self, and we must feel that such an effort is incumbent upon all during these days that are alive with temptation to impulse.

Detachment, elevation, and mental economy—those are the three essentials that work to one and the same end; and that end is the preservation and accentuation of the sense of proportion that must accompany us through this time of trial, and remain with us when it is past, the stronger for the trial.

Where shall we find these essentials except in that intense and selfless mental devotion that is exacted as their due merit by the written thoughts of great men who have themselves laboured through their own trial? So only shall we preserve that balance of mind too easily lost under the glamour of ambition, the sting of revenge; and so we shall face the problems that will arise, the more undeniable in the strength of their claim upon us; and so—fulfilling the spirit of the great words spoken by Lincoln at Gettysburg when he commemorated the death of those brave men by whose blood the stain on North and South alike was washed away—we shall do honour to more than self, to the memory and the lives and deaths of those who have stood, and who now stand, in the forefront of the battle which is this day being waged between life and death.

Italy's Foreign and Colonial Policy: a Selection from the Speeches delivered in the Italian Parliament by the Italian Foreign Affairs Minister, Senator Tommaso Tittoni, during his Six Years of Office (1903-1909). Only Authorized English Translation, by Baron Bernardo Quaranta di San Severino. (Smith, Elder & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

WHEN the history of the present century comes to be written, Italy will probably be pronounced to have been better served by her diplomatists than any other Power. Their policy may have been narrow, seldom rising above an enlightened self-interest, but then the position of their country has been one of delicacy. Tried by the supreme test, that of fitting means to ends, they have, at all events, emerged with unflinching success. Italy has gone her own way, undisturbed by the shocks around her, and without making, so far as we can tell, a single false step. The quality of quiet tenacity which is conspicuously hers is well shown in this selection from the speeches of Signor Tittoni, Foreign Minister from 1903 to 1909. Those years, as we now perceive, were years of suspense and preparation for supreme issues. We are not surprised, therefore, to find Signor Tittoni very much on his guard—always plausible, seldom definite.

An Italian statesman has often to speak with the knowledge that he has no united body of public opinion behind him. There are those—they are few—who object altogether to foreign and colonial enterprise, because moneys are diverted thereby from measures of domestic reform. There were others, even before the war, who profoundly resented the Triplice, especially because it tied up Italy in an unholy connexion with Austria. For all such Signor Tittoni had a consoling formula: "To maintain and consolidate the Triple Alliance, to maintain and consolidate our friendship with England and France." That formula is quoted with delight by Senator Ferraris in a Preface evidently composed before last August, and no doubt it has served its turn. In its application Signor Tittoni displayed fine dialectical skill, talking always as a business man rather than a maker of phrases. His favourite method was to pounce on some extravagant statement, whether in the journals or in the utterances of the Hon. Barzilai or the Hon. Romussi, and demolish it.

That must have been an awkward moment when the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria confronted Signor Tittoni, but he was equal to the emergency. He began by admitting the seriousness of Count Aehrenthal's stroke of statecraft. He proceeded to demonstrate at great length that the action of his predecessors in office had left him no foothold for resistance to it. He ended by showing that, Austria having relinquished her pretensions to Salonika, Italy was rather the stronger than otherwise for the aggression. It is in reading soft answers such as these that we realize the

wisdom of Disraeli's gibe at the sending of that worthy Englishman, Lord Minto, to teach diplomacy "in the country where Machiavelli was born."

Signor Tittoni's colonial policy was sufficient for the day of small things. He advocated Argentina as a field for Italian emigration rather than the United States, where, as Senator Lodge impressed upon him, the Italians were unpopular because they herded in towns, and on becoming naturalized plunged into internal affairs which they did not understand. But the bulk of Signor Tittoni's colonial speeches dealt with Italian Somaliland and the Benadir. It was greatly to his credit that he should have persuaded his fellow-countrymen to take interest in possessions which some of them would have relinquished altogether—that he should have got rid of an incompetent Chartered Company, and prepared the way for State-aided settlement. Here again he had his formula ready: "Reorganization of the colony; no increase of burden for the taxpayers." Another formula, that of "peaceful penetration," sufficed for Tripoli, but Signor Tittoni was careful to point out that Turkey must keep her officials in check, or trouble would ensue. In Italy's good time it did.

The Mürzsteg programme and other attempts to settle the Balkan Question by concerted action have become dim history, and we cannot help feeling that Senator Ferraris's eloquent Preface scarcely supplies the reader with a sufficiently clear explanation of the diplomatic coil. The translator has done his work adequately, though he splits his infinitives like haddocks.

Days of my Years. By Sir Melville L. Macnaghten. (Arnold, 12s. 6d. net.)

As the keen face of the late Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard confronts his readers at the beginning of his volume of reminiscences, he seems to tell them: "Remember that whatever you may say here will be taken down, and may be used in evidence against you." Seldom have we come across a more enthusiastic record of an official career. We can well believe that, as a boy, Sir Melville Macnaghten delighted in haunting the old Chamber of Horrors in the Baker Street Bazaar; and several gruesome details go to show that he has brought a sportsman's zest to bear throughout upon his murderers and burglars. But there is another and more elevated side to these agreeable pages. Sir Melville left behind him at the "Yard" the reputation of a man who trusted his officers, and whom his officers in consequence implicitly trusted. There have been, if we may say so, greater policemen than he; there have been few more competent chiefs of a department, and the loyalty to the "force" which is such a conspicuous feature in these 'Days of my Years' explains the reason why.

Sir Melville writes from memory, and his memory is no doubt tenacious. Still,

it is not impeccable. Farnara, not "Ferrara," was Polti's accomplice in the Anarchist attempt to blow up the Stock Exchange in 1894. Judge Hawkins sentenced the pair to twenty and ten years' imprisonment respectively, and Sir Melville might have rounded off his story by relating how, on a November night, a violent explosion occurred near that stern functionary's house, though the miscreants were stupid enough to place the bomb on a neighbour's doorstep.

'Days of my Years' is chiefly concerned with murders, and murders are what the public wants. Even so, Sir Melville has missed Devereux, who disposed of the bodies of his wife and two children in a trunk; and he would have relieved our feelings if he had explained that the truly British *alias*, George Chapman, stood for Severino Klosowski, the name of a Slav prisoner with broad cheekbones, a flat nose, and sunken eyes. Some of his readers, however, may wish that he had not harped so persistently on one class of crime, but had written with a fuller pen on the duties of the C.I.D. as a whole. The Whitaker Wright case may not have been particularly interesting to the Yard, but that extraordinarily able band of Bank-note forgers, Bernstein and the Barnashes, must have closely occupied its attention, and Sir Melville's account of the gang would have been well worth reading.

We offer these remarks in no carping spirit, but because 'Days of my Years' is such a capital book that we wish it was just a little bit better. Sir Melville Macnaghten justly claims for the C.I.D. that it can stand comparison with any detective service in the world; only it has peculiar difficulties in its way because it is forbidden to set any kind of trap for a suspect. Thus we are told that the supposed murderer of Miss Camp was consigned to a lunatic asylum because the police were not permitted to equip him with a false moustache for purposes of identification, though he admitted that he had worn one. But the Yard, when put to it, can bring wonderful patience and acuteness to bear on a criminal problem. The most famous instance, with the possible exception of the Orrock case, in which a murder was brought home to its perpetrator through "rock" being found scratched on his chisel, is the tracking down of Millsom and Fowler through the piece of a child's frock used for the wick of the lantern they carried. Sir Melville's description of the Muswell Hill crime is excellent, though he omits that compact phrase of Fowler's which so delighted W. E. Henley. "It's outing dues," Fowler said, when captured, meaning that his "dues," or deserts, would be an "outing," or the death penalty.

The fascinating topic of crimes of undiscovered authorship is discreetly handled by Sir Melville Macnaghten. He generally contrives to let his readers know his own opinion; yet it is difficult to lay hold of any definitive expression. We

cannot exactly follow him, however, in his analysis of the mysterious Anderson case, in which a strolling player was "done in," as Sir Melville puts it, off the Battersea Park Road. Anderson, it will be remembered, was put to death in an empty flat, while himself on deeds of violence intent, and within a few minutes of the crime a man scrambled over a wall separated from the back of the flat by four gardens, and made off after nearly falling on a passing baker. Sir Melville scoffs at the theory that this man was the member of a gang of German burglars who were known to have been at work on the Surrey side, and that, having been surprised by Anderson, he shot his antagonist. "Burglars," he writes, "don't start business at 9.30 on a summer's night, nor do they crack cribs which contain nothing." True, but a burglar might use an empty flat as a place of concealment or observation; and the fact that the man took the trouble to climb over four garden walls on his way both to and from the flat proves that he was no law-abiding citizen.

Sir Melville Macnaghten writes of the daily press in appreciative terms, though the activities of certain journals during the Crippen affair were by no means to be commended, and there have since been other deplorable developments. But they mostly came after his time. Detection by finger-prints has in him a most informative advocate, and he deserves all credit for his scepticism on another point—attempted detection by means of blood-hounds. We note with amusement that he describes the Sidney Street siege without once mentioning Mr. Winston Churchill by name.

Adventures with a Sketch Book. By Donald Maxwell. With over 200 Notes in Line and Colour reproduced in Facsimile from the Original Sketches. (John Lane, 12s. 6d. net.)

MR. MAXWELL is a most original traveller. The reviewer has pleasant memories of his voyages in the Griffin and the Walrus, those eccentric craft which he navigated through various inaccessible regions of Europe with a persistent light-heartedness worthy of Stevenson. In his latest book of adventures Mr. Maxwell tells of many experiences both by land and water. He turns over the leaves of his sketch-books, and gaily invites us to accompany him in his vagabond wanderings. He is the true Bohemian on a holiday. After reading his chapters—some of them short impressionist word-pictures, others describing in more leisurely style a voyage from the Belgian Ardennes to the Rhine—we feel that if there is one thing more than another that stands out in Mr. Maxwell's work, it is his positive genius for doing odd things. Who else would think of organizing a "bumping" match between two barges floating down a waterway in the heart of the Vosges? Who else would walk to Canterbury by the Pilgrims' Way, starting at 10 o'clock on a wild February night, and armed with a bag of potatoes

and a pound or two of uncooked sausages? Yet Mr. Maxwell does these odd things—as he has done other odd things in the past—not from any desire to seem clever and eccentric, but simply because an idea comes into his head and he immediately proceeds to act upon it. That is what gives his travel-books such a peculiar charm. The would-be original traveller is a terrible fellow. Mr. Maxwell is original by nature: therefore we enjoy reading him.

Of his adventures we like best those of 'The Unseen Sunrise,' the Canterbury Pilgrimage, and the voyage by barge from Belgium to Germany. The last named, of course, claims one's sympathy at the present time, for it leads us through fair Lorraine, past Sedan and Toul and Verdun and Dinant. It is a reminder that once these places led suave, prosperous lives, forgetting that the Prussian was all the time near at hand, and that however cleverly he might feign to be asleep, he was only waiting his chance to spring out and roar far more terribly than in 1870. Mr. Maxwell describes the field of Sedan (original as usual, he got up at half-past 3 in the morning to see it), and tells how he was nearly arrested as a spy in consequence. The subsequent wanderings of the barge on bridge canals and through mysterious tunnels enable the traveller to ripple along in his engaging style, and when the Rhine and the Black Forest heave in sight we are almost as sorry as the barges must have been when they lost their cheerful visitor.

We have said so much of Mr. Maxwell the writer and traveller that there is a danger of forgetting Mr. Maxwell the artist. There are over two hundred sketches in line and colour in the book, to say nothing of numerous plates in colour and monochrome. Mr. Maxwell has dipped into his portfolios with a liberal hand. All the work has character; most of it has that delicacy of colour and outline which we have learnt to associate with the author. If some of the plates and sketches appear a little vague and unsatisfactory, it is but evidence that the artist is only carrying out the theory expounded in his Preface, namely, that the rough sketch made on the spot is of more living interest than the carefully finished water-colour.

PAPERS FOR WAR-TIME.

WRITERS have vied with each other in proclaiming the terribly distinctive features of the present war. It is now our duty to thank a group of people who have shouldered the unpopular task of bringing home to us some of our national faults, and pointing out wherein the nation may

Papers for War Time. (Milford, 2d. each.)
 No. 1. *Christianity and War.* By William Temple.
 No. 2. *Are We Worth Fighting For?* By Richard Roberts.
 No. 3. *The Woman's Part.* By Elma K. Paget.

derive a benefit which should be even more welcomed than the conquering of enemies.

The Rev. William Temple, in the first of these pamphlets, the publication of which stands to the credit of the Oxford Press, points out that what has broken down is not Christianity, but "a civilization which was not Christian." As he says:—

"in our industrial system [!] we have let loose the spirit of grab and push, the oppression of the weak and the admiration of mere success, as scarcely any other land has done."

What is the result? A relatively small number have become so wealthy that they have lost all direct control of their stewardship. Again the only answer to the indictment in the present pamphlet against the press would probably be the excuse that individual responsibility is impossible, owing to the wide range of indirect control.

There is, we think, one point that Mr. Temple has omitted to make in combating the arguments of those who aver that Christ refused to employ force. The indisputable case to the contrary, when he drove out those who were desecrating a place formally exempted by men from the results of their greed, may well appeal to those who fight on behalf of Belgian neutrality.

Mr. Roberts, in the second pamphlet, asks, from the national standpoint, 'Are We Worth Fighting For?' Individually, when they remember the cost in the lives of men with the highest ideals of sacrifice, some may sorrowfully answer "No." Fortunately, those who thus honestly answer can put aside the despair which might benumb their efforts because they can add: "But the National Ideal is worth it." For many, we fear, it is a matter of greater congratulation that our interest runs concurrently for once with our duty. We doubt if some of Mr. Roberts's encomiums on the British Empire are true in fact as yet. The war has already done much, but an easily secured success may be as bad for a nation as it is for an individual.

Mrs. Paget embraces some most trenchant sayings in her pamphlet. We are inclined to deprecate the restrictive title. It is certainly not "the Woman's Part" only to recognize that "if we have accounted leisure as our own, we can do so no longer. Every moment is redeemed for us by the Fleet and the Army." To men and women both must come the question: "Who am I to sit at ease while others suffer?" When that question is properly answered war will end. If the true economy urged in this pamphlet had been the system of the day, the war might never have occurred. As Mrs. Paget says: "God may never be so entirely absent as amidst a materialistic peace." If those against whom we are fighting had had reason to believe in our willingness to sacrifice to the uttermost on behalf of what we consider right, bloodshed would not have been needed to convince them of the spirit of the nation.

Socrates: the Man and his Mission.
By R. Nicol Cross. (Methuen & Co.,
5s. net.)

WE welcome this volume as an agreeable change from the usual academic textbook. It is addressed, as Mr. Cross tells us in his Preface, not to experts and scholars, but to the ordinary reader, "in order to tempt the average Englishman of culture to hold company for a little while with one of Earth's most elect spirits and leaders." In spite of this modest disclaimer, Mr. Cross's book is one that should not be neglected, even by the expert. It contains a convenient collection in English dress of most of the available material concerning the life and teaching of Socrates; this material is arranged and classified with considerable skill, and, what is more, many of the stock subjects of controversy among the experts themselves are handled with freshness and frankness.

Among the controversial questions touched on are such as these: How far was Socrates connected with Pythagoreans or Orphics? What value, as evidence for the historical Socrates, is to be assigned to the 'Clouds' on the one hand, and the 'Phædo' on the other? With how many grains of salt must the testimony of Xenophon be taken? Was Socrates a "rationalist," or an "individualist," or a "mystic"? What are we to make of his "daimonion"? Was it merely a psychopathic experience? In the course of his treatment of such matters as these Mr. Cross encounters many of the experts: Joël and Sorel, Gomperz, Zeller, and Prof. A. E. Taylor. To state the results of these encounters would be to give away the plot. One quotation must suffice to indicate the general trend of the author's position:—

"We still cling to the all-round Socrates of the 'Apology' of Plato, and not to the pedantic recluse of the 'Clouds' of Aristophanes, to the great preacher and teacher and example of noble living, as well as to the discoverer of logical processes. All sides are dear to us, and we shall not let them go, while we have a reason for holding them."

Controversial argument, however, is the least part of Mr. Cross's business. He is no pedant writing about abstract historical problems. Rather he is a live man writing about a live man for the benefit of live men. He tells the story of Socrates with the ardour of a disciple preaching the gospel of his master. In this spirit of infectious enthusiasm lies the main merit of the book, a merit which more than outweighs some faults of style and diction. No mere dryasdust appeal to the intellect will gain recruits to any cause: the flags must be seen flying, and the drums must be heard beating, if the ranks are to be filled. Mr. Cross adopts, we believe, the right method for gaining recruits to the army of the great Athenian among "average Englishmen of culture." Slips in revision occur on pp. 2, 52, 70, 240, 268; and the date assigned to the 'Clouds' on p. 274 does not tally with that on p. 8.

WAR BOOKS.

THE flood of "war books" is unabated. We have fresh descriptions of the Kaiser and his Prussians; stories of the Fleet; accounts of the British, French, and other armies from within; a recital of Japanese emotions in 1904; sensations of a war correspondent, and the diary of an English girl in Belgium. What exactly are the objects and aims of such literature is not clear to us. At any rate, we see some result in the redoubled efforts of Callisthenes and his friends; the novel trade-enticing posters in the shops; and the increased sale of flags, special editions, and all that can flaunt the appearance of war in England before the eyes of the thousands of eligible, able-bodied men who walk the pavements of London as usual. The question is: Can such books transform, to the imagination of their readers, appearance into reality?

The authors have done their best. 'The Real Kaiser' is a sound picture of the "Man Responsible," his influence and his methods—just those methods (the author does not seem to realize this fully) that are bound to have full effect in his empire. His undoubted capacity for business of many kinds, peaceful and warlike; his rhetoric; his taste for the sudden, the inopportune, the dramatic; even his heavy practical jokes, and his care for the table-manners of his subjects—not to mention his calculated and masterly handling of the "Divine Right" idea—all these have served to galvanize into activity a nation that might otherwise slumber peacefully, after its Mittagessen, over a Bach Fugue, murmuring at moments ecstatic approval.

Where the Kaiser relaxes his efforts, a worthy substitute is found in the person of his son. The writer of the book insists that the Crown Prince is even more responsible than his sire for the fostering and final outbreak of the spirit of "militarismus."

The two are ably supported by the 'Unspeakable Prussian' in general, as Mr. Sheridan Jones calls him. Mr. Jones piles up facts and fancies in the correct Fleet Street proportion; he knows his readers and how to present before them his case, whether it concerns Home Rule, Capitalism, or Anti-Semitism, or (as now) Prussia. But he has an omission here and there. He says (p. 126): "The Legacy Duty was raised in some cases as high as twelve per cent"; in England the Legacy and Estate Duties have reached 14 and 15 per cent on their due occasions. He

The Real Kaiser. (Melrose, 1s. net.)

The Unspeakable Prussian. By C. Sheridan Jones. (Cassell & Co., 2s. net.)

Human Bullets. By Lieut. Sakurai. (Constable & Co., 2s. net.)

First from the Front. By Harold Ashton. (Pearson, 2s. 6d. net.)

An Englishwoman's Adventures in the German Lines. By Gladys Lloyd. (Same publishers, 1s. net.)

Following the Drum. By Horace Wyndham. (Melrose, 1s. net.)

makes much of the message concerning the "contemptible little army," and the failure of the rush to Paris; but he forgets that it was only by a miracle of courage and good luck that our forces escaped being broken through. He asks us to remember that

"only by exacting a punishment so severe as to be felt by every man, woman, and child in Germany, can we protect civilisation against another visitation of such horrors"; but he fails to add that we must first be in a state to justify our power to exact punishment; in a word, he ranges himself with the crowds who were reconstituting the map of Europe in the first week of August. Are we yet out of the wood? Finally he, as well as the author of 'The Real Kaiser,' forgets that, if the Kaiser had kept quiet, we might have been more on our guard; that very bluster and movement—"Sturm und Drang und Plötzlichkeit"—put us off our guard.

Lieut. Sakurai's 'Human Bullets,' which we are glad to see once again, reveals a national sentiment of a very different order. Naïve and emotional as the language must seem to most readers, it conveys the feeling universal in Japan that the country was in danger, and that nothing else counted—money, business, friendships, family, wife and child, all were subordinate to this; and the one and only defect (if defect it were) was the reluctance to retreat when retreat was necessary; but then skilful and efficient retreat is the hardest of all tasks for armies and generals. The book shows, as clearly as words can, the actuality of the Russo-Japanese War, and the spirit that animated both sides; no horror is minimized, no thrill forgotten.

Mr. Harold Ashton is not a combatant, but a correspondent, and he uses, in all conscientiousness, every device of imagery and wording known to his trade. His voyages to Esbjerg, to Chantilly, to Gournay, Beauvais, Lagny, Senlis, are vivid to the utmost; he can write a "special" article against any one, and has studied G. W. Stevens and Julian Ralph to some purpose; perhaps he has also studied Mr. G. K. Chesterton and the inimitable "war" article straight from Notting Hill; in any case, he has searched the Scriptures and the seas for phrases and similes. But he fails—and probably he knows it—to make the impression achieved by the plain soldier's letter from the trenches.

Miss Lloyd's 'Adventures in the German Lines' has, perhaps, a better chance of success. She describes in the simplest way her experiences in Belgium, her talks with the villagers and the Uhlans; frightened, but resolute to hide all show of fright, she stands up splendidly to them, and speaks her mind at the very muzzles of their revolvers; she is struck by one of them, arrested, cross-examined, bullied, searched, but she never loses her courage, her resolve to protect her beloved villagers and conceal all useful information from the invaders; nor does she lose her sense of humour, when for

a franc she sells a Prussian officer a box of cigars :

"Anyhow, I feel proud to have done my share towards the annihilation of the enemy. A few drops of Prussic acid would have been wholesome by comparison."

She diagnoses thus the German army at its outset :—

"They are irrepressibly gay and certain of themselves, but I think they are putting a good deal of faith in those devastating guns which went through in the silence of the night."

Those who do join the Army can learn from Mr. Horace Wyndham much of its life, at least in peace time. He gives a plain, circumstantial account of his share in it from the day he joined till the day he left, discharged by purchase. He is a very vocabulary of barrack-room talk, and it is astonishing how much of that is Oriental in origin: "bundobust," "pukka," "roti," "pani," "pongelow." Some of the slang should be new to lay readers—for example, "Castor-oil Dragoons" and "Linseed Lancers" for the medical staff; "slingers" (bread and coffee) was certainly new to the young subaltern who told the corporal in charge to let the men "have them to-morrow at my expense." Lastly, we welcome "the frozen eye" met by unsuccessful applicants for leave.

Mr. Wyndham has not a high opinion of the average subaltern's intelligence, and he quotes the case of one youth who got his half-section into hopeless confusion in Dublin, and

"kept shouting: 'Right turn, left turn, front wheel, form fours'; suddenly an inspiration struck him: 'Damn it all,' he bellowed, 'go down Sackville Street, can't you!'"

Mr. Wyndham served at Aldershot, which was more like "the real thing" than most camps; also in Malta, Gibraltar, Egypt, and Cape Town. He disliked the bullfights at Algeciras, but he records that the mayor, when asked to be patron to a branch of the S.P.C.A., promised to get up a bullfight to raise the funds. In Egypt he makes the mistake of lining the Pyramid road with *palms*, but corrects himself later on and "allows" that the trees are really the *Acacia lebbek*. He quotes the reply of an Egyptian clerk to a demand for 1,000 rations for Middlesex :—

"Honoured Sir, estimable telegram to hand, but not understood. Male sex I know well, ditto female sex. Middle sex, however, not familiar. Please send specimen."

He gives a short epilogue touching on the present situation, to which all our previous campaigns "were as mere skirmishes"; and he comments on the conditions of pay, and the neglect and carelessness—soon, we hope, to be remedied—on the part of the authorities, who seem to thrust forward with one hand and pull back with the other; but he grants that present conditions of service are far better than they were in his day. That is as it should be; if we do not learn now, when shall we learn?

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

WE noticed with pleasure in the autumn of 1912 Miss Festing's 'When Kings Rode to Delhi,' to which she now adds a companion volume, 'Strangers within the Gates,' the story of the struggle for supremacy throughout India after the fall of the Moghul Empire. The volume covers a wide field, from Madras and Mysore to Afghanistan, and gives us glimpses of such figures as Dupleix and Bussy; those potent marauders, Haidar Ali and his son; the leaders who made the Maratha wars; and the troubles with the Sikhs, which brought out the fine qualities of Edwardes and Outram. Miss Festing avoids retelling once more well-known stories like those of the Black Hole and the battle of Plassey. She has the general reader in mind, and her aim is, we conclude, to lure him to the more detailed accounts which many able historians have written. A long list of these occupies the brief Preface, and a vivid sentence is quoted now and again from an authority.

Fortunately the author has a keen sense of character and telling incident, and any intelligent reader new to Indian history ought to enjoy her recital. The narrative is full of splendid valour as well as treachery and self-seeking, and it shows how nearly the British power was overthrown in India. Dupleix was a great man, and, if he had been well backed, might have won the empire that became ours. His career was one of great services ill-rewarded, and has its parallels in other notable cases: The work itself is the best reward, as Mr. Kipling has preached in his stories. Decisive action was often taken without official sanction, or even against it. Responsibility, shirked by the authorities, did not trouble the man on the spot, ready "to win or lose it all." John Lawrence at Exeter Hall, asked to state the crowning mercy vouchsafed to him during the Mutiny, simply explained that "the telegraph wire was cut between me and Calcutta": he could do what he wished without interference.

The Mutiny is famous for heroic deeds; but British tenacity and resolution, which mean so much to-day, were equally prominent in the earlier and less-known wars which the author sketches. Nothing is more striking than the stubbornness which our soldiers showed in holding positions and winning fights at great disadvantage. They took strongholds hitherto regarded as impregnable; and their leaders found a "delightful anxiety" in attacking immensely superior numbers. Their opponents were often illiterate, but worthy of respect for their very boldness: full of the warlike virtues one can find in Homer and the Old Testament; full also of that calculating ferocity which distinguished Jehu when heirs to a throne

Strangers within the Gates. By Gabrielle Festing. (Blackwood & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

Historical Record of the Imperial Visit to India, 1911. (John Murray, 10s. 6d. net.)

were best out of the way. A good specimen of Miss Festing's style is her account of Dost Mohammad, who gave us many terrible hours in Afghanistan :—

"A tall handsome man, with the marked Jewish features which have caused some persons to derive the Afghans from the Ten Lost Tribes, in his good points—of which he was not destitute—as well as in his vices, he was a type of his countrymen. He was entirely uneducated; before becoming Amir his life had been a scandal to all with an elementary sense of decency or morality. He was recklessly brave, and first attracted the notice of his elder brothers by slaying an enemy of their house in broad day in the crowded streets of Peshawar when only fourteen years old. Even when power and responsibility had taught him better, he knew no higher law than his own will. A strong, reckless man, he respected strength in others, however it might be manifested, and first learned to esteem a wife forced upon him by necessities of state when he saw her eat fifty eggs at a sitting."

Truly a strange sort of commendation for a wife. Polygamy and the claims of rival sons urge feminine ability to the utmost, and India had in these days of struggle some remarkable women, who were great leaders and organizers, feared and followed by hosts of men. We come also on some striking instances of the entire devotion expressed in suttee. It seems to us pedantry to speak of *sati*, as the author does, when the word is perfectly familiar in its English form. Similarly the Kohinoor, the fortunes of which are dramatically treated, is English by this time. Part of the narrative is necessarily complicated, but Miss Festing usually combines clearness with brevity, and does not bring before us suddenly a crowd of new persons. She shows excellent sense in explaining Indian words, but she sometimes gives a precise date without adding the year. She writes in strong terms of folly and mismanagement, but her strictures are not confined to one side, and her judgment seems to us usually sound.

The frontispiece is interesting—a reproduction in colour of a miniature in the India Office. It shows Akbar Shah II., last of the Moghul emperors to die in Delhi, holding his court about 1820.

We are glad to see an Index, and expect the book to be a success. It must be read with a map of India at hand, which every household in these days ought to possess.

The loyalty, splendour, and wonderful resources of our Indian Empire were affirmed at the great Delhi Durbar, and this is the chief feature of the 'Historical Record of the Imperial Visit to India, 1911,' now compiled from the official records. Mr. Murray has brought out the book in a sumptuous style, and it abounds in pictures, especially of the princes and potentates whose titles are full of romance to lovers of history. The pomp and display of such an occasion are not, as we have hinted lately in these pages, a thing in which the Englishman revels as he used to do. For one thing, our "modern small-souled garb," as Heine

calls it, is not suitable for ceremonial, and we have not potentates who move in "silken dalliance," and keep in their treasuries abundance of jewels. Nevertheless, we can appreciate the importance and significance of the occasion, well treated in a 'Retrospect' which begins the volume; and particularly to-day we look with interest and gratitude on the native forces which attended. The Appendix includes a long list of Delhi veterans, to whom the exploits of John Nicholson may yet be an inspiration.

The Durbar itself was on an unexampled scale, involving an immense deal of work in organization, since the Delhi of 1911 had long been outgrowing its own resources. Throughout eleven months, which included a most unhealthy summer and unusual rains, the labour was incessant; and such obstacles were overcome as the washing away of the railway, and the complete destruction by fire of gorgeous pavilions two days before they were to be used. The camp area was a city which had its own laws specially passed some months before: railways came into being, including a goods-yard with twenty-nine miles of siding; and a water supply of three million gallons daily was arranged without interfering with the needs of agriculturists. The whole chapter on 'The Administration of the Camp' is worth special notice as a record of triumph over difficulties under specially trying conditions. The declaration of the change of the seat of government to Delhi was the sensation of the meeting:—

"His Majesty's announcement came as a most dramatic surprise. It was so entirely unexpected and unthought of that the company was spellbound, and unable at the moment to realize the magnitude and boldness of the startling changes made. The matter had been kept a profound secret, and even those most directly concerned were unaware of it. There were probably not a dozen persons in the whole assemblage who had previous knowledge of the impending event, and the effect was most sensational."

Besides the numerous photographs of scenes, buildings, and persons, there are several illustrations in colour; illuminated head- and tail-pieces showing effective Oriental scrolls, and specimens of the fine stuffs used in ornamentation.

Ainslie Gore: a Sketch from Life. By Major Gambier-Parry. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6s.)

MAJOR GAMBIER-PARRY has essayed a most difficult task, and has accomplished it with marked success. His achievement is the portrait of a friend—the biography of one who, during a tragically brief career, embodied to perfection the English ideal of "an officer and a gentleman." Handsome, brilliant, charming, successful, a fine rider, a good shot, a good cricketer, serious-minded withal, a lover of music and the poets, one who could do and did do most things better than most men, Ainslie Gore had those other English qualities of modesty and reserve which render his type so incomprehensible to

those who are accustomed to gauge competence by self-assertion, and so illusive to a literary artist whose hand is only capable of strong strokes of the brush. Happily, Major Gambier-Parry has been able to accumulate sufficient detail to make his study a living one, inspired as it is by intimate and loving memories. His friend and he were brought up on neighbouring properties in the country; were sent to their first school together; went on to Eton together; and finally joined the same regiment, living the full life that young soldiers do,

"seeing many things, doing many more, and dreaming many dreams; the road of life lying broad and open in front, in the blaze of the glad sun, with nothing apparently to check the swing of the march to the goal and the blue hills."

An Afriidi bullet in the Tirah campaign put a sudden and cruel end to a career which had been uniformly successful and inspiring. The value of a life such as this—closed prematurely, like many another that we have known, and now almost daily hear of—lies not so much in achievement as in the influence it exerts upon those who outlive it; the value of such a manly, tender, vivid record as this is that it visualizes for the reader the ideal after which he strives, and would have others strive. A character like Ainslie Gore's is not made, though it may be confirmed and developed, at school, college, or in the Army. The author of 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' had a true vision of life when he decided to describe his hero's home before introducing us to his school. In the same way Major Gambier-Parry renders his friend comprehensible to us by his admirable account of his home life in the Severn Valley, and of the staunch, loyal stock, with their high ideals of duty and endurance, from which he sprang.

The author has already proved himself a shrewd observer of Gloucestershire village life, and an adept in describing the details of estate-management and the relationship of squire, farmers, and labourers at their best. Not the least interesting part of this memoir deals with the agricultural depression at the end of the last century—its effects upon the land, its owners and workers, and the way in which some of the old landed gentry faced it.

"Rents may go down [wrote Gore's father to his only son], as they have already done in some cases, from thirty shillings an acre to twelve shillings and sixpence—altogether insufficient to cover the tithe, land tax, income duty, insurance and repairs—or coppice wood may fall, as it has now done with us, from twelve and fourteen pounds an acre to three—but I mean to stick it out, and so does your mother, if we have to take to one of the attics and live on bread and cheese.... A family property is a trust, for the time being, of the man who holds, and the duty of people of our class seems to me to be to continue to live among their own folk in the homes where their forebears have long carried on traditions, still trying to do their best by those about them, fighting out all that comes."

The true understanding of a nation, and the character and ideals of the best in it, may, we have always thought, be more

clearly attained by the study of memoirs of this nature than by the perusal of more pretentious biographies or full-dress pronouncements.

Those who would appreciate the British officer at his best, or fathom the secret of his influence over his men, will find the key in Major Gambier-Parry's account of Ainslie Gore's training in his country home and on the playing-fields of Eton. The blood must run very cold in the veins if it is not stirred in sympathy, admiration, and regret by his intimate analysis of his friend's short life and striking character.

Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled; a Narrative of Winter Travel in Interior Alaska. By Hudson Stuck. (Werner Laurie, 16s. net.)

THIS is one of the very best books of missionary travel that we have ever had the good fortune to read; it should appeal to a far wider public than such books usually command. The writer is an American Episcopal clergyman, now Archdeacon of the Yukon, who has spent many recent winters in visiting his scattered flock and in prospecting for the establishment of new stations. Some Arctic travellers—notably Mr. V. Stefansson—have recently indulged in a sarcastic vein about these Indian and Eskimo missions in Alaska, and have asked what good Christianity can do to these natives if it utterly fails to eradicate their ancient superstitions. It is well that the public should have a chance of seeing the other side of the shield; and we cannot imagine anything more effective for the purpose than the present book. It is in no sense controversial; there is no premature boasting over superficial evidence of success; but the writer takes a thoroughly sane, broad-minded view of the problems which face the missionary pioneer. We quote one passage which shows Mr. Stuck's characteristic courage in confronting such difficulties:—

"Superstitions die hard, not only amongst Esquimaux. Moreover, practices like this linger as traditional practices long after their superstitious content is dissipated, and men of feeling do not wantonly lay hands on ancient traditional customs. I think that if I were an Esquimaux, and knew that from time immemorial fires had been lighted on the trails and outside the doors upon the death of my ancestors, I should be tempted to kindle them myself upon occasion, however firmly I held the Communion of Saints and the Safe Repose of the Blessed. And I am quite sure that if I were a Thlinket, I should set up a totem-pole despite all the missionaries in the world.... When all the little superstitions and peculiar picturesque customs are abolished out of the world, it will be a much less interesting world than it is to-day."

The author's conservatism, as the above extract shows, extends even to the retention of the old spelling of the name of the Arctic coast-dwellers. For some years it has now been the fashion, especially with Americans, to adopt the Danish spelling "Eskimo"; and if the word be really Indian, as seems to be the case,

and not a corruption of the French of the Canadian voyageurs, the spelling might surely be phonetic. But Mr. Stuck's acquaintance with this interesting race was comparatively slight; and even his ministrations to the Alaskan Indians seem to have been mainly conducted through a half-breed interpreter. The difficulties were sometimes other than linguistic, as we gather from the following:—

"The roof of the tent was dome-shaped, and it was lit by a seal-gut skylight. In the morning while I was conducting Divine service, and attempting most lamely by the mouth of a poor interpreter to convey some instruction, a dog fight outside adjourned to the roof, and presently both combatants came tumbling through the gut window into the midst of the congregation. They were unceremoniously picked up and flung out of the door, a few stitches with a needleful of sinew repaired the window, and the proceedings were resumed."

These adventures, however, were merely incidental. The book is in the main a record of travel under the hardest conditions; and Mr. Stuck possesses the rare gift of reproducing with almost photographic accuracy the scenes through which he passed, and the obstacles of weather and bad snow-surface that often delayed him. His talent for description never deserts him, whether he is dilating upon the glories of a sunrise, or the peculiar effects of mirage in low temperatures, or a mixed game of football upon the ice, played by Indians and Eskimo of both sexes after the close of the mission school. It is interesting to learn that there are missions where these two races, so long separated by mutual fear and hereditary hostility, can meet on a footing of perfect amity.

The frequent mishaps inseparable from long journeys are lightly treated, or frankly put down to the inexperience of a "tenderfoot," as a novice is generally called in these regions. Mr. Stuck's affection for his dogs and for the natives of all ages is a trait that will appeal to readers; "children," he remarks, "are far and away the most interesting things in the world, more interesting even than dogs and great mountains." His scorn is reserved for the "low-down whites" who do so much to debauch the native, or for the undesirable immigrants who follow a new gold "strike."

Some rather caustic criticism is passed on the administration by the United States of its Arctic province—especially on the educational methods employed in the native schools and on the ineffectual enforcement of the liquor laws. These strictures will probably receive more attention when offered by an American, whose attachment to his country is patent, than if they were passed by a foreigner. The latter will be pleasantly surprised that so much good work has been already done in a land which till recently was but a wilderness.

This admirable book, in which there is not a dull page, is well illustrated by the author's own photographs (a few of them tinted with great taste), and by a thoroughly adequate map.

The Titled Nobility of Europe: an International Peerage or 'Who's Who' of the Sovereigns, Princes, and Nobles of Europe. Compiled and edited by the Marquis of Ruvigny. (Harrison & Sons, 2l. 2s. net.)

HITHERTO the number of persons possessing knowledge about foreign nobility titles has been limited. The College of Arms lays no claim to pre-eminence in this direction, and information could only be obtained from the few students of foreign genealogy. This position of affairs will be somewhat changed owing to the publication of what amounts to a "Peerage" of Europe. Although serious inquirers must continue to consult the various annuals of which 'The Titled Nobility of Europe' is but a compendium, this new work will be helpful to those who are content to know particulars concerning the dates of the creation of titles and some details about the living members of the noble families of Austria, Belgium, England, Finland, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and many of those of France, Italy, Russia, and the Papacy.

The Preface, in five languages, gives an international stamp to the work, and, as a great number of purchasers will be foreigners—perhaps even the majority, to judge from an advance list of subscribers—it seems a pity that French was not used as a basis instead of English. Even in its English form some perplexity might have been spared the foreign reader by adopting recognized signs for the words *born* and *married*; by using certain terms, explained in the Preface as well as in the List of Abbreviations, for such frequent words as *son*, *daughter*, *bachelor*, *widow*, *unmarried*, *confirmed*, *succeeded*, *issue*, and others; and by avoiding the *th* after numerals.

Those accustomed to the system of narrative pedigree in 'Burke's Peerage' may find the "Gotha" method difficult to work out; and when one is confronted also with the mixture of languages, the contractions, the identity puzzle, and the distance of the date of a patent from its context, the result may well be bewildering to the reader who tries to elucidate some of the entries, especially in those instances in which the List of Abbreviations does not assist. The notice concerning Adelina Patti's husband will serve as an illustration of the last named:—

"Baron Rolf Cederström, fredsdomare i grefskapet Breconshire i Wales, Besitter, genom sitt gifte, o. beb. Craig-y-Nos Castle; b. 10 July, 1870; m. 25 Jan. 1899 Adelina (Baroness Rolf Cederström), ML et A m. brilj, FrHLL, RM de Mer m. brilj o. Kejs Krona, M. les Palmes de Fr, M. de la Ville Brux m. brilj, Hav Kal O, L M A, da. of Salvatore [sic] Patti, of Catania, Italy, s.p."

As a matter of interest, owing to the marriage with Labouchere's daughter, the Marchese di Rudini's entry may be selected as an example of an ordinary notice, showing the mixture of languages:—

"Don Carlo (Starrabba), 2nd Marquess of Rudini [It. 1897]. Nobili dei Principi di Giardinelli [Sic. 1710], già ufficiale de [sic]

cavallerio [sic] eletto deputado [sic] del Collegio di Noto nelle Legislature XX alla XXII (Rome, 13 via delle Quattro Fontane, Palazzo Barberini); b. Palermo....1867; suc. father....m....Dora (Marchioness of Rudini), da. of Henry Labouchere, of London, M.P."

The Gandolfi extract will give an idea of the date of patent arrangement:—

"Title of Marquess (Marchese) Gandolfi [P. mpr.] for Thomas Charles, afterwards (1902) 13th Marquess [Genoa 1529], K.M., G.C.S.G., G.C.H.S., K.C.S.H., &c., J.P. D.L., cos. Worcester and Hereford [s. and h. app. of John Vincent (Gandolfi, afterwards (R.L. Feb. 1859) Hornoyold), 12th Marquess, of Blackmore Park, co. Worcester, J.P. D.L.; b. 18 Aug. 1818+31 March, 1902]; b. 22 Dec. 1846+27 Feb. 1906, by Pope Leo XIII, 29 March 1895."

This is an ingenious piece of condensing, but to avoid confusion some care in reading it is necessary.

Some readers will find a fascination in turning to the notices of foreigners with whose names they are familiar, such as Count Tolstoy, Baroness Orczy, Count Zeppelin, Baron von Hügel, Baron de Forest, Henri Rochefort, and Kielmansegg (of the golden leg); while others will derive satisfaction in looking up the notabilities mentioned in the war news. Incidentally the volume can be recommended as a valuable work of reference for the parents of American heiresses.

On the whole, this bold undertaking has been successfully carried out, and it is to be hoped that the work will receive the encouragement it deserves. Perhaps in future issues some alterations will be introduced, and doubtless the editor will receive better assistance in his proof-reading, for there is more than the usual crop of slips which one expects in foreign letterpress printed in England. The faults of omission and commission in the foreign text will offend the eye of the native reader in the same way that English guide-books printed abroad jar on our nerves. The illustrations leave much to be desired.

Industrial Training. By N. B. Dearle. (P. S. King & Son, 10s. 6d.)

It is unfortunate for Mr. Dearle that a subject of which the importance was just beginning to be recognized has been abruptly thrust into the background by the outbreak of war. At the moment the attention of the majority of the community is concentrated on military, not on industrial training. But there is no reason why we should put aside the question, What shall we do with our own young people as regards trade and technical instruction? Besides, the air is full of schemes for the capture of German trade, a circumstance which makes the question of industrial training supremely relevant, for it cannot be doubted that the immense material progress which Germany has made during the last generation has been due mainly to the skill, energy, and organizing capacity which have been devoted to the development of trade and technical instruction.

As Mr. Dearle well points out, though his book is chiefly the outcome of London experience, it has not for that reason a merely parochial interest, for the industrial problems of London do not differ in kind, but only in intensity, from those of other parts of the kingdom. Everywhere one can find the same confusion and lack of uniformity of method—indeed, the absence of anything that can be called a system of industrial training; the same haphazard choice of a vocation by young people, or their parents on their behalf; the same failure (or, at least, want of any marked success) of continuation schools, with their voluntary basis. The careful and impartial account which Mr. Dearle gives of the opportunities of learning open to a lad under present conditions makes one realize all the more how casual the whole business is in relation to modern needs, and in view of the superior training of some of our commercial rivals. The great merit of the book, however, lies in its insistence on the fact that it is impossible to isolate the problem with which it deals.

There is the question of the organization of juvenile labour which must precede that of industrial training proper. Elementary education as we now know it must be adapted to the needs of the future manual worker, so that later he may be able to profit by the instruction of the continuation school, which must cover the case of the "unskilled" no less than the skilled. Behind these questions are others—possibly more difficult—of the wages and industrial conditions of parents, as well as of the young people.

Mr. Dearle's summary of existing agencies and examination of current proposals are accurate and judicious. He reviews the schemes of the Majority and Minority Reports of the Poor Law Commission, and of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education on Attendance at Continuation Schools. He is in favour (and most people who have thought about the problem at all will agree with him) of extending and strengthening the work of the Juvenile Labour Exchanges. He makes the interesting suggestion that it might be possible to establish

"Juvenile Trade Boards...in order to secure and enforce a standard of teaching, wages, and general conditions, and bring the worse employers up to the level of the better."

He wishes to see the elementary and even secondary schools made the doors to the continuation school, attendance at which, in his view, ought to be made compulsory on all children up to 18, other than those already provided for in secondary or day trade schools. He is in favour of the Schools for Unemployed Juveniles proposed by Messrs. Rowntree and Lasker in their book on 'Unemployment,' and wishes to see the ordinary evening schools linked up with the Labour Exchange and After-Care Committees.

As a whole, his suggestions are sane and practical, invariably taking into account existing efforts and using them as a basis

for further endeavour, which, from every point of view, is a better policy than the advocacy of abrupt and spectacular legislation. The great stumbling-block, however, in the way of all those who have busied themselves with the difficult series of problems which he discusses is the absence of any sustained general interest on the part of the public in industrial education, or, indeed, education of any sort. In Germany, on the other hand, there has been co-operation by the State, the municipality, the teacher, the employer, the employed, and the pupil in the effort to get the best type of education, elementary, secondary, technical, and industrial, that can be procured, and to get the best results out of it. In England people do not believe in education sufficiently to be willing to pay for it; our methods are haphazard, and often irrelevant to the needs of the hour; our educational reformers preach to listless and exiguous audiences. The German boy must take a continuation course of three or four years: 75 per cent of English boys between the ages of 14 and 17 do not take a course of even a year. We suggest to all who read Mr. Dearle's book (and we hope their number will be many) that they should also procure Mr. J. C. Smail's Report (to the London County Council) on 'Trade and Technical Education in France and Germany' (March, 1914: C. 1909), and 'The Problem of the Continuation School and its Successful Solution in Germany,' by Messrs. R. H. Best and C. K. Ogden. If our manufacturers and merchants wish to capture and keep German trade, they must, and the whole nation must, be willing, as Germany is, to contribute intelligence, money, and organizing skill to the development of technical and industrial education.

The Autobiography of Maharshi Devendranath Tagore. Translated from the Original Bengali by Satyendranath Tagore and Indira Devi. (Macmillan & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

THE somewhat fervid Introduction which Evelyn Underhill supplies to this remarkable volume is calculated, we think, to alienate sympathy, and increase the difficulties of just appreciation. Clearly the book was written for an Indian public alone, and only the national welcome accorded to Rabindranath Tagore's poetry has, we imagine, led to its appearance in English. It is a work of great interest and value, but part of its interest is its baffling strangeness. Devendranath Tagore received during his lifetime in India the title of Maharshi, the saint. We are naturally eager to learn what manner of man it is who is thus acclaimed, and not only what are his thoughts, but also, putting that severer test which the Western mind demands, what are his activities and human relationships. Of these latter—largely, no doubt, because he presupposes the knowledge which an Indian reader would instinctively possess—

we get only incidental glimpses, and these glimpses are by no means uniformly reassuring. Our difficulties are needlessly increased, and a probably quite inappropriate and superfluous scepticism is aroused in us, when an English writer, whose name is closely associated with the study of mystical psychology and the lives of the great mystics of the West, is so far carried away by enthusiasm as to couple Devendranath Tagore's name with those of St. Francis and St. Theresa, not without suggestion of higher parallels. Glibness of this kind is the reverse of a service to religious thought at home, touched as it is already with the easy taste of the picturesque; and, while nothing is more desirable than that the Hindu genius for religious thinking—for contemplation, in a word—should be popularly recognized, the effect will be unfortunate both here and in India if, perhaps under the generous impulses of a surprise, claims are advanced which closer and more careful consideration must modify.

What primarily appeals to the introducer in Devendranath Tagore's autobiography is that it provides, according to her view—and we see no reason to dispute the point with her—a typical case of mystical development. All the tests that she has learnt to apply are satisfied; the various periods and crises of the initiation, with the various trials attendant upon them, are duly experienced and passed through. Of more importance still is the fact that the perception of the Divine Nature which governs this development, and is its culminating point, shows the mystical attitude in a perfect form: "I came to see that the pure heart, filled with the light of intuitive knowledge—this was the basis of the true religion. Brahma reigned in the pure heart alone." We differ from Evelyn Underhill, not in her interpretation of the Maharshi's psychological development, still less in her delight in and reverence for the clearness of his vision, but in her judgment of the scale of the life and character, the grasp of the intellect—in short, the value and availability of her hero for affairs.

The mystical habit is, of course, more normal in the East than in the West. Moreover, religious attainment is recognized there as conferring the highest distinction. At the same time the forms of religion are even more confused with its essence than among ourselves; and those upon whom truth dawns have, it would seem, a proportionately higher responsibility. For the Indian who has seen what Devendranath saw the scope for action among his own people can be measured only by the depth and darkness of their idolatries. Yet the autobiography, which takes us to his 41st year, provides no evidence that this darkness weighed heavily upon him. Again, he appreciates the doctrine of love as a truth; but no words of his lead us to feel that the fire of love is burning in him. On half a dozen occasions at least we hear how he was sent for to the Court of this or of that Rajah; we never see his eye resting

in pity on any suffering man or animal. But one charitable action is recorded: when he finds in Burma—his ironical observations on the Burmese are sufficiently displeasing—a runaway Hindu whose offence is "only" that of forging a Government note, he offers to pay his passage home, and, since he has long surrendered worldly goods, we might be forgiven for wondering where he will find the money.

It is in the expression of his personality and of his visionary power in action that, judging not only by the contents, but also by the tone and atmosphere of the autobiography, we infer the Maharshi to have been relatively weak—relatively, we mean, to the high standards to which Evelyn Underhill would wish to refer us. Not long after the death of his father—a man of princely wealth—the firm of Tagore & Co. went into liquidation. The father, foreseeing trouble, had provided for his children under a trust, and this Devendranath properly persuaded his brother to make over to the creditors. Evelyn Underhill describes how

"Devendranath Tagore felt it to be his duty to co-operate in the work of reorganisation, and for nearly ten years his splendid abilities were divided between the administration of the firm's estates and the control of the Brahma-Samaj Church, its doctrine, services, and literature."

The account of the matter in the autobiography suggests, not splendid abilities, but a mind moving in vagueness. Devendranath confides to us several details of questionable relevance about the firm, and, if he had at any time been closely committed to the management of its affairs, there is reason to think he would have explained them and his own part in them. Moreover, had he been possessed of the business ability ascribed to him, the collapse of the firm would presumably never have taken place. These are all matters of minor significance—unless, indeed, we are right in our belief that it is the application of religion to conduct which is the main need of the East, the translation of its native transcendentalisms into terms of daily life. Devendranath Tagore was not content, as the Indian mystic usually is, with contemplation for its own sake—partly, perhaps, because his mind was imbued with Western influences, and was thus more ready to resist the Nirvana dream and the temptation to confuse the spiritual life with emptiness. As a result of this, the church of which he has been one of the founders represents, as Max Müller long ago said, the hope of a new religion for India. If that hope is not fulfilled, if instead of it a new sect and a new sacred book are added to a people already encumbered with such books and their interpreters, it will be because an old mistake was repeated, because the separative, the disdainful elements in the speculative and contemplative life have once more prevailed over the sympathies and humanities of practical religion.

The Legislative Union of England and Scotland: the Ford Lectures delivered in Hilary Term, 1914. By P. Hume Brown. (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

PROF. HUME BROWN tells us that the course of contemporary politics had some influence in his choice of subject, and one is tempted to point out certain analogies between the union of England and Scotland in 1707, and the union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800.

The Scottish and Irish Parliaments had this at least in common, that each attained to its full development just eighteen years before its demise. It was not till after the Revolution of 1689 that the Scottish Estates recovered the initiative in legislation which had been usurped in the interest of the Crown by their own Committee of the Articles; and in Ireland the system under which no measure could be introduced without the royal sanction continued, with but little modification, till 1782. In both cases a native legislature had to be reconciled with an alien executive, and in both corrupt influence was freely employed by the Government to compensate for the loss of direct control. In the Scottish as in the Irish Parliament, there was a strong phalanx of placemen and pensioners, and the language in which Fletcher of Saltoun denounced "an English interest in this House" was echoed towards the end of the century by Wolfe Tone. In the forces which impelled to union, however, there was less of resemblance than contrast. Ireland had adjusted her commercial differences with England in 1779, when she was admitted to the colonial trade, and the problem which still awaited solution was how to emancipate a large Catholic majority without endangering the Protestant interest. In Scotland the Church acceptable to the majority had recently been established, and the two opposing interests were the desire of England to absorb a rival and potentially Jacobite legislature, and the desire of Scotland (without incurring that sacrifice) to obtain an outlet for her commerce.

A recent historian has expressed, in a reference to Hume of Crossrig's Diary, his weariness of the fierce contentions which characterized the last Scottish Parliament: "'I came out,' ends honest Crossrig—and we only wish to imitate him as rapidly as possible." The epoch of the Union is in truth the least popular as well as the most important period of modern Scottish history, and those who shrink from studying it in detail can desire nothing better than the admirable survey—no less vivid than methodical and lucid—which is presented in these pages. Prof. Hume Brown is far from being repelled by the "jangle" which disgusted Andrew Lang—so far, indeed, that the political warfare may even be thought to occupy too much of his space. The importance of that contest can hardly be exaggerated; but national, as opposed to party, issues receive much more attention in the pamphlets of the day than in the correspondence of statesmen, and an aspect of the Union of special interest to

the pamphleteer might, we think, have been more emphasized. An exposition of "the political state of Scotland at the accession of Queen Anne" was no doubt requisite for the enlightenment of an English audience; but it is disappointing to find in this introductory lecture so slight an allusion to the commercial antagonism of the two kingdoms which originated in the English Navigation Act of 1660. It was the Government, and not the Opposition, who were responsible for the Act of 1703, which permitted the importation of French wines. Defoe represents it as wholly "ascribable" to the Court, and says that "near ninety" of the Opposition voted against it. There is an excellent account of the fiscal difficulties which attended the inauguration of the Union; but there could be no occasion, after 1707, "to make it legal" (p. 140) to import Highland timber into England, and we think the reference must be to a Bill for the making of roads in the Highlands with the object of facilitating a trade in timber.

A perplexing question raised, but not solved, in this work is the composition of parties and their comparative strength. Prof. Hume Brown tells us (p. 51) that in the Convention Parliament of King William there were two parties—the Court party and the Country party—and that in the Parliament of Queen Anne a third party appeared which was "a small minority," and was Jacobite. The second party is now called the Presbyterians, and one wonders what had become of the Countrymen till (on p. 56) we are told that in the elections of 1703 they had been reduced to a group of fifteen, known later—or even then—as the Squadrone. We cannot agree that the Presbyterians, apart from the Squadrone, had any separate existence, except in so far as they revolted from their usual allegiance to the Court. Stair's allusion to them as a party means no more than this; and we do not see why they, and not the Jacobites, should have been the chief gainers from the shrinkage of the old Country party, which was mainly Presbyterian. That there was ample room for the formation of a Jacobite party must be obvious when we remember that at least fifty members had deserted the previous Parliament when it deposed King James, and that twenty-six seats had recently been added to the representation of counties. The Union was unpopular for its own sake in the country; but our view is that in Parliament the opposition it encountered was less national and more dynastic than is commonly supposed.

A good deal of new material has been used in the preparation of these lectures, and their value is enhanced by the letters of the Duke of Atholl, the Marquis of Annandale, and Lord Clerk-Register Johnstone which are printed in the Appendix.

FICTION.

Incredible Adventures. By Algernon Blackwood. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

IF Mr. Blackwood's new volume of stories prove "incredible," it will not be because he is abrupt in his communications. His analysis is careful to the verge of laboriousness; he begins, while remaining on a high level of imagination, to suggest the lines on which he might be parodied. Nevertheless, the five stories in the present volume exert a peculiar charm, partly due to a deep sentiment for the past, intensified to a conviction that its gods, priests, glories, and despairs abide under the veil of the present.

The first story, 'The Regeneration of Lord Ernie,' tells how a spiritless young nobleman, apparently afflicted with chronic ennui, became so charged with energy, mysteriously derived from fire and wind, that "his name swept Europe." The scene on the Jura mountains where the miracle occurs is admirably visualized; the village pastor's subjugation by prayer of the elemental powers expressed through fire and air inspires one of Mr. Blackwood's happiest efforts of fancy.

Superior in intellectual interest to this story is 'The Damned,' a clever study in unhappy influences proceeding from incongruous strata of thought and belief—Druidical, Roman, Roman Catholic, Calvinistic—all present in the house and grounds inhabited by a bigoted banker's widow. The property is purified by the addition of yet another faith atmosphere, after the pathos of a widow trying to make her uncanny home "straight" has been brought out.

The influence of an ancient civilization over a modern mind is the theme of 'A Descent into Egypt,' where a brilliant Englishman is absorbed into the persistent memory-life of Ancient Egypt, so that only the shell of the man is left in the present. This study in "living backwards" is successful in the production of grandly gigantic images in contrast and conflict with the material side of modern life. The other two stories show that a dream may be as efficacious in forming a character as a real experience, and that the theory of reincarnation is well adapted for the manufacture of tender and refined love-stories.

Landmarks. By E. V. Lucas. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

IT is comparatively easy for an observant person surveying from high ground a valley he has passed through to pick out the points at which he turned to the right or left, as well as the undulations which mark ascent or descent, but psychological landmarks present more difficulty.

In the same way that a guide, possessed of a lively discernment and a whimsical turn in the narrative of incident, may make a comparatively monotonous journey interesting, so Mr. Lucas carries us pleasantly through the opening years of his hero's life. With a keen eye for conventional hypocrisies and shams, he ex-

poses them with a disdain which is, happily, far removed from cynicism. Any one who, as boy and man, can suffer disillusion without becoming intolerant, may be expected to conduct himself with seemliness should the big things of life befall him, and we only regret that, so far as the present narrative takes us, there is no indication of how the hero met anything more momentous than calf-love and his introduction to literary work.

What a Woman Wants. Mrs. Henry Dudeney. (Heinemann, 6s.)

IN the last chapter of this book the woman gets what Mrs. Dudeney says she wanted (and she ought to know), a husband—of sorts. In the epilogue we have a glimpse of her possessed of what she needed—a home; but we cannot help doubting whether the two synchronized for long. It is a tale redolent of the open-air loveliness of Sussex, and impregnated with the stagnation apt to prevail beneath those picturesque lichen-covered roofs. Too toil-worn to allow imagination anything like free scope, the man becomes sodden with drink, and later indulges in an orgy of revivalism which does not prevent him from showing the utmost meanness to his sister. Sparing us nothing in her truthful delineation, Mrs. Dudeney does not fail to indicate the improvements the lords of the earth are making in tardy obedience to legislation; also the revolt of womanhood, the stirrings of which have out-distanced the feet of the agitator. As vivid as the slow, crushing process of country life is the disillusion which overtakes the woman when, suddenly released from the bondage of family ties, she migrates to London, and is there robbed of the hoard which she discovered at her brother's death. The tragedy is confined to a family, but it concerns the nation; and Mrs. Dudeney has been worthy of her theme.

The Witch. By Mary Johnston. (Constable & Co., 6s.)

THIS is a drama of strong characters, a drama which frees imagination, and chains sympathy to its appointed end. Rural England in the days of James I. is the scene, and the unreasoning fear of wizardry and the subsequent ill-treatment of those suspected of it are its theme. As an historical picture it is convincing and realistic; it breathes the atmosphere of the period. Much of the fascination of the book lies in the subtle weaving of the net which at last enmeshes the two principal characters, and leads to their arrest as "wizard" and "witch." The plot is the work of a mistress of her art, and while the adventures recorded are exciting and diverse, they are always within the range of probability. The characters have the life and passions of human beings, and are relevant to the story. If one stands out above another, it is Master Harry Carthew, the fanatical Puritan, in the grip of temptation.

The Hidden Children. By Robert W. Chambers. (Appleton & Co., 6s.)

THIS is the fourth of a series of romances by Mr. Chambers dealing with the American War of Independence. It treats of the campaign led by General Sullivan to annihilate the nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. While the book is written from the American point of view, its conclusions are, on the whole, just and moderate.

The purely imaginary characters are few, but the author skilfully places the burden of the drama upon them, thus making the historical setting subservient, and avoiding the tediousness of many novels of this type. The story is full of excitement and adventure, but the climax, when the hero and the intrepid heroine make their way to Catharine's Town, the stronghold of Amochol, the Indian sorcerer, is disappointing, for it lacks the intensity the situation might afford.

Mr. Chambers's imagination is not fertile in the personalities of his hero and heroine; to readers of his books they will be familiar figures.

Baldrigon. By J. B. Harris - Burland. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

MR. HARRIS BURLAND is a good hand at the detective story. He can weave a fine, strong web of secrecy and complication, yet he knows where to draw the line, and does not leave the reader utterly bemused and baffled; the thread and the pattern can always be followed.

His hero is a marvellous craftsman, imitating beyond chance of detection ancient chalices, ciboria, snuff-boxes, and other priceless treasures. Through that gift—though he has no design to use it so—a great fraud is perpetrated. The author of the fraud is mercilessly victimized and then murdered by a villain who impersonates his long-lost son. More than this it would be unfair to reveal. We commend the book to all who like such problems put forward and resolved in workmanlike fashion.

The Game of Life and Death. By Lincoln Colcord. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

THESE stories have all appeared in various American periodicals, and they bear to a certain degree the hall-mark of such publication. They are vivid for tragedy or comedy, worked out to a high finish by a writer who knows exactly what his market requires. Mr. Colcord has, moreover, given good merchandise to that market; all the stories are of high merit. 'The Game of Life and Death' is a thrilling tale of a desperate gamble with Chinese pirates. 'The Voice of the Dead' is a very clever *tour de force*, showing Mr. Colcord's command of pirate language and sentiment in the eighteenth century, and his ingenuity in providing the unexpected. 'Carrying Sail' and 'The Captain's Son' strike a lighter note; the end of the latter is amusing. 'Moths' combines poetry and horror in happy proportions; and the fighting in 'The Final Score' is excellent.

JUVENILE LITERATURE

VERSE FOR CHILDREN.

MR. JAMES W. FOLEY'S verse seems to have won considerable popularity in the United States, and the author's obvious delight in his chosen subject, wedded to a turn for appropriate jingle and a pleasant vein of humour, should commend him to grown-ups at least on this side of the water. There is a world of philosophy in such lines as:—

Some days my Pa is thist, no cross
At Ma, she snaps him off an' said:
"I guess your father must 'a' got
Up on th' wrong side of th' bed."
An' 'en Pa says he'd like to eat
Thist brend, he would, in peace once more;
An' Ma, she bu'ts out cryin' nen.
An' Pa goes out an' slams th' door—
An' 'en I git a spankin'!

There is wisdom, too, in the attitude of the intrepid infant who declined to believe in ghosts:—

I knowed
All th' time it's no ghost. I wuz nervous becuz
I knowed what it wuzn't, but not what it wuz.

The mingled gaiety and tenderness of such pieces as 'Little Mischief' or 'Asleep at the Circus' is a distinctive quality for which Mr. Foley is indebted to no one but himself. As regards the "boys and girls" of this country, however, we fancy that the prevailing American flavour of the volume may detract a little from its full enjoyment. For example, to an English child who knows what holidays are, the joys of "vacation" should be a vain thing. Eccentricities of spelling—of which a specimen has already been given—combining, as they do, the traditions of American comic-ness and childish lisp, tend on occasions to the insupportable. Another and graver drawback arises from the vexed question of pathos. The "pathos" of childhood forms, perhaps, the simplest of roads to lachrymose effect, and the volume contains ample evidence that the unfortunate Dickens legacy of Little Nells and Tiny Tims runs—in the United States, at least—no risk of depletion. For the rest, the quaintness and whimsicality of the book give it a real charm of its own, to which the illustrations, dainty and humorous, of Mr. R. Birch add appreciably.

From Mr. Foley to the Misses Ann and Jane Taylor is a long step, not in all respects retrogressive, in that the lyrics of those ladies, by their ballast of ultra-common sense and moral deduction, are in a measure compensated for their deficiency in the emotional exercises looked for in modern infant verse. We do not know what ground they have recovered in popular favour since their reintroduction to the world by Mr. E. V. Lucas, but the present excellent selection, attractively produced in "The Children's Poets" Series, edited by Miss Mary Macleod, and prettily illustrated, should prove an acceptable little gift-book to children of a contemplative turn with an eye for a moral.

'A Book of Verse for Children,' compiled by Miss Alys Rodgers, and published

Boys and Girls. The Verses of James W. Foley. (Dent & Sons, 3s. 6d. net.)

The Children's Poets, edited by Mary Macleod: *Ann and Jane Taylor*, illustrated by Honor C. Appleton and F. D. Bedford. (Wells Gardner & Co., 1s. net.)

A Book of Verse for Children. Compiled by Alys Rodgers. (Cambridge University Press, 2s. 6d. net.)

by the Cambridge University Press, is a selection exceptionally well chosen and judiciously varied from poets old and new, the latter including Mrs. Hinkson, Mr. W. B. Yeats, Dean Beeching, Mr. Newbolt, and Mr. Kipling. Though in part it is designed to supply a want "felt in both secondary and elementary schools," the compiler has also had in view the laudable, and in a sense more important, aim of "providing a collection of verses for out-of-school enjoyment." Where the range of selection is vast and the space available limited, it is generally idle to cavil at the omission or inclusion of this or that particular poem. Yet we feel that Dickens's 'The Ivy Green' is scarcely the piece to set before young minds as, either in inspiration or composition, an example of what poetry should be.

This consideration apart, we have nothing but praise for the taste and discrimination with which Miss Rodgers has performed a task by no means easy.

History and Biography.

A Hero of the Afghan Frontier (Seeley & Service, 2/6), in which Miss ALICE M. PENNELL tells for boys and girls the life story of Dr. T. L. Pennell, is rightly named, for Dr. Pennell, though living among the fiercest Afghan tribes, went about on his errands of mercy unarmed. He is a splendid example of the influence a man may wield over savage tribes by strength of character and uprightness. Needless to say, he had many hairbreadth escapes, his very fearlessness often turning those who had been plotting his death into friends. The illustrations from photographs add to the interest of the book.

HERBERT STRANG is indefatigable. He has edited both *The Red Book of British Battles* and *The Blue Book of British Naval Battles* (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 2/6 each). They should prove educative as well as interesting, for they are mainly composed of extracts from standard works, and plans of battles are provided. The military story extends from Blenheim to Omdurman. Coxé furnishes the accounts of Marlborough's victories; Orme is drawn upon for Clive at Plassey; Napier for Wellington's campaigns in the Peninsula; and Creasy for Waterloo. The coloured picture inserted in the cover is devoted to Napoleon at Waterloo. Would not the Iron Duke have been more appropriate in such a book?

The naval volume begins with the sea fights of Alfred the Great, and closes with Trafalgar and the battle of San Domingo (1806). The story of Drake's exploits at Cadiz is told by Hakluyt, that of the last fight of the Revenge by Raleigh; James's 'Naval History' supplies the account of "the glorious First of June"; and Southey is laid under contribution for the battles of Cape St. Vincent, the Nile, and Trafalgar. One does not expect boys' books to be provided with vocabularies or glossaries, but such expressions as Hakluyt's "the wind skanted" and "no such bugs," and Raleigh's "high-carged," might have been explained for youthful readers.

MR. E. KEBLE CHATTERTON has provided abundance of exciting reading in *The Romance of Piracy* (Seeley & Service, 5/). Beginning with the Vikings, he tells of the Turkish and Moorish corsairs, and relates in considerable detail some notable instances of English sailors who escaped after being made prisoners. Chapters are devoted to

famous buccaneers and privateers such as Sir Henry Morgan, Capt. Kidd, and Paul Jones; and the pirates of the Persian Gulf, Borneo, and China are not overlooked. The illustrations are as full of thrills as the descriptions of the fights.

The Baymen of Belize, and how They wrested British Honduras from the Spaniards, told by one of them, Steven Forbes, and edited by Mr. E. W. WILLIAMS, illustrated by MR. W. S. STACEY (S.P.C.K., 2/), describes in attractive fashion the fauna and flora of the neighbourhood of Belize. Boys will enjoy the accounts of alligator and tarpon, and the methods of lumbering logwood and mahogany in 1794. But the date is also distinguished by the prowess of the British settlers, who, without the assistance of their national forces, ousted the Spaniards from that part of "the main," and added British Honduras to the Empire. The "Battle of St. George's Cay" forms the climax of a memorable story. The loyalty of the negroes is an element in it which should appeal to all honest British boys.

On the Field of Waterloo, by CAPT. F. S. BRERETON (Blackie, 6/), is an exciting romance of chivalry and adventure during the historical period ending in the battle of Waterloo. The interest centres in the adventurous careers of two sturdy West-Country lads. Their dealings with smugglers, escapes from prisons, and the courage, resource, and determination they show while serving in the ranks of the Grenadier Guards in the engagements before and during the battle of Waterloo, may tend to stimulate young readers to emulate the devotion to duty shown by these heroes of Capt. Brereton's imagination. The book provides a full measure of entertaining reading for the author's many juvenile admirers.

The appearance of the *Story of Francis Drake*, by H. RUSSELL FORD (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 1/ net), is very timely. The Elizabethan naval heroes have always exercised an irresistible attraction over the youthful mind, and this simply told, but stirring life of Drake should rouse an even greater interest at a time when the Navy is again playing a great part. The illustrations are good and instructive.

MR. JOHN LONG'S *A Life of Nelson* (Jack, 3/6) is a book in which the matter is set down too much as a collection of facts. The subject is dealt with thoroughly, but might have been made more interesting for young people.

Fairy Tales.

In *The Violet Book of Romance* (Heath & Cranton, 3/6 net) MISS ALETHEA CHAPLIN has reworked many old nursery favourites collected from 'The Arabian Nights,' the fairy tales of Hans Andersen, and the brothers Grimm, and other sources. The illustrations of MR. M. M. JOHNSON form a happy corollary to the phrase "tapestry of old tales," and might well have been reproduced from some quaint needlework.

Messrs. Dent & Sons have just added six new volumes to their series of "Tales for Children from Many Lands" (1/6 net). The print is excellent, but the illustrations are of varying degrees of merit. From Italy comes the fairy tale of *Pinochio*, with illustrations by MR. CHARLES FOLKARD; Norway provides the adventurous and legend-saturated *Feats on the Fiord*, with illustrations by MR. ARTHUR RACKHAM. England supplies *Robinson Crusoe*, with illustrations by MR. J. A. SYMINGTON; and *Water Babies*, with exquisitely dainty coloured

drawings by MISS MARGARET W. TARRANT. A selection from Hans Andersen entitled **The Mermaid and Other Tales**, with illustrations by MR. MAXWELL ARMFIELD, and a few tales from **The Arabian Nights**, illustrated by MR. T. H. ROBINSON and MISS DORA CURTIS, complete the set.

The South African folk-lore in **Outa Karel's Stories**, by SANNI METELERKAMP (Macmillan & Co., 3/6), embodies the superstitions, the crude conceptions, and the childish ideals of a primitive and fast disappearing race. The legends appear wherever the negro has set his foot, and are not peculiar to South Africa; but it was wise to put them in the mouth of so gifted and arresting a story-teller as the old Bushman. There is a good deal of quiet philosophy in the old man's replies to the children's ever-recurring protests against things as they are; but an antidote should be provided against such worldly wisdom as "When any one cheats you, must cheat more, or you will never be 'baas.'" Many of the tales are reminiscent of Mr. Kipling's 'Just-So Stories,' and more rarely of 'The Jungle Book'; but while Jakhals retains his universal reputation of smooth-tongued slyness, it is a new idea to find the King of Beasts cutting so poor a figure, and allowing himself to be outwitted and killed by both Jakhals and Volstruis (the ostrich). The crudeness and simplicity of the legends of the sun and moon and stars as evolved by a primitive people are particularly interesting when compared with the elaborate mythology of the Greeks and Egyptians. In a book evidently intended for small children, words like "relegated," "consummate," and "rara avis" should be avoided. Miss CONSTANCE PENSTONE's rather unfinished pen-and-ink drawings are well suited to the text.

In strong contrast to the primitive quality of the negro folk-lore is the mysticism of the Norse mythology. In **Stories from Northern Myths** (Macmillan & Co., 5/6 net), Miss EMILIE KIP BAKER has made a wise selection from a vast amount of material. The story of Balder and the rainbow bridge that led to the home of the Nornir are two of the most beautiful myths in all folk-lore, and, even if sometimes rather beyond the understanding of young children, will inevitably capture the imagination of the more thoughtful among them.

Black Tales for White Children (Constable, 5/), a collection of Swahili tales translated by CAPT. C. H. STIGAND, give one the impression of having lost some of their colour in transmission. The style of writing and the manner of "touching up" these Swahili 'Æsop's Fables' are hardly colloquial enough for children. A tendency to crudeness in the black-and-white illustrations is in keeping with the atmosphere of the book, but of these several have little connexion with the stories.

Come unto these Yellow Sands, by MARGARET L. WOODS (John Lane, 6/), is the story of a scientific professor's little boy who is given the power of seeing fairies, which the professor and his wife do not believe in. The fairies, however, plague the professor until he is obliged to admit that they exist. The time is the present, and much of the action takes place on the seashore and in a cave. There are some pretty bits of description here and there, but the whole is altogether too ponderous and slow for a fairy tale. It lacks charm, and it lacks swing and poetry; also its length is against it. The book is large, and includes many full-page coloured illustrations. The artist's idea of fairies is curious: they are tall, and have

that poke in the neck familiar in present-day fashion plates, and they are dressed in Turkish trousers with very little above. With one or two exceptions, they are as disappointing as the text.

Mr. John Lane publishes three volumes of ancient fairy-tales illustrated by WALTER CRANE: **The Sleeping Beauty and Blue Beard**, **The Three Bears and Mother Hubbard**, **Puss in Boots and The Forty Thieves**, pleasing booklets which can severally be obtained for a shilling.

Mr. Lee Warner has published another edition of KINGSLEY'S **The Heroes, or Greek Fairy Tales for my Children** (7/6). The illustrations are by MR. RUSSELL FLINT and very attractive, the whole book being well got-up.

Adventure.

Christopher Rudd, the hero of **A Gentleman at Arms** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 6/), will no doubt be dear to the heart of all HERBERT STRANG'S young readers who have the chance of making his acquaintance. The adventures are five in number, some by land and some by sea, all equally exciting, and each complete in itself. They are told in the order of their happening, the last of all showing "the manner of his winning a wife." The hero lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and several historical characters have some part in the adventures. Sir Christopher's grandson is the supposed narrator, and the seventeenth-century English, besides being an additional charm, adds reality to the book. The coloured illustrations are unequal, but the uncoloured sketches, the letterpress, and the general appearance of the book are all excellent.

Sea Scouts of the Petrel (Black, 3/6), by PERCY F. WESTERMAN, is a book which tells of the boys' journey between Gosport and Falmouth. During the allotted time a large number of incidents befall them, exciting enough by themselves to render unnecessary the author's effort to get great "effects."

In **The New Chums, a Jungle Story**, by MR. JOSEPH BOWES (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 5/), two young mariners, apprentices, are wrecked on the coast of Northern Australia before its settlement. Their adventures among the aborigines are the more convincing in that the author has a lifelong acquaintance with the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the continent, and knows the black-fellow well. He is not the most attractive of human kind; but his knowledge of wild nature as imparted to the fugitives of the story, and on the whole his conduct when his superstitions do not make him cruel, are the subjects of an interesting tale. The chapter in which the scouts of two opposing tribes carry out a night reconnaissance is vivid.

Muckle John, by MR. FREDERICK WATSON (Black, 3/6), is a Highland story, and affords glimpses in the years 1746-7 of some of the Jacobite and other protagonists of the Prince's year: the figures of the Chevalier himself, of Lovat, Lochiel, Glenbucket, even Murray of Broughton, flit past our view much as we have known them. But the narrator is more concerned with the seamy side of the collapsed insurrection, with the strange central figure of the adventurer Muckle John, whose politics have little relation to patriotism, and whose proceedings are largely influenced by the quest for gold. The writer knows his period and his district thoroughly, and his Highlanders are lifelike. William of Cumberland is their moral antitype.

The Sea-girt Fortress, by PERCY F. WESTERMAN (Blackie, 3/6), is a story mainly of the North Sea in the neighbourhood of Heligoland and the mainland of Germany and Holland in its immediate vicinity. The plot deals with the numerous adventures and escapades of Jack Hamerton, a "Sub." in the Royal Navy. The "Sub." and an American friend charter a small yacht for a holiday cruise to Kiel. By sheer ill-luck they lose their bearings, and eventually find themselves in the secret anchorage of the German fleet off Heligoland. Arrested as spies, the two friends are imprisoned in the grim island fortress. But they are young men of resource, and the most exciting parts of the book are devoted to their efforts to get free. The climax of the situation is a war between Britain and Germany, in the course of which the "Sea-girt Fortress" is totally destroyed. Mr. Westerman has provided a story of breathless excitement, and boys of all ages will read it with avidity.

HERBERT STRANG, the editor of **The Brown Book for Boys** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 2/6), contributes three stories from his own pen, but his readers are not likely to complain on that account. There are some aeroplane stories, but boys will read with at least equal interest the description, by Messrs. Grahame-White and Harper, of 'Airmen in the Making,' which tells of the daily work of a Flying School. A noteworthy feature is the inclusion of first-hand accounts of celebrated events in English history, such as that by Capt. Cook of his discovery of New South Wales and Botany Bay, that by Sir John Kincaid of the battle of Waterloo, and "Lucknow Kavanagh's" exploits in the Indian Mutiny.

The very air of the Balkans seems saturated with romance and adventure, and even in the rare lulls of inter-racial strife there is no lack of excitement and danger from wandering companies of bandits. Helen Stuart, the heroine of **Helen of the Black Mountain**, by Miss BESSIE MARCHANT (Blackie & Son, 3/6 net), shows great courage and resource in perils and adventures which fall to the share of very few girls. The troubled atmosphere of Montenegro and the neighbouring states is well conveyed, and there is a good deal of skill shown in the contrasted characters of the spirited Helen and Stephanie Milavich.

Sons of the Sea, by CHRISTOPHER BECK (Pearson, 2/6), is a tale of the Welsh coast contiguous to the Bristol Channel. The plot concerns the adventures of one Roddy Kynaston, and the many difficulties he surmounted in forming a patrol of Sea Scouts. The hero has innumerable exciting times, both on and under the earth and sea, but his culminating experience in a hydroplane to locate the position of an old-time wreck should appeal to the adventuresome of all ages. Mr. Christopher Beck's latest book for boys is a welcome addition to the Scout Library.

Bill Martin, the hero of **The Boy Castaways**, by LIEUT.-COMMANDER TAPRELL DORLING (Blackie & Son, 5/), has an unpleasant time aboard the barque Saracen. The captain rebukes him, and Roger Wedderburn, the captain's son, takes a delight in persecuting poor Billy. When the barque is wrecked on an island somewhere between Hong Kong and Batavia, the two boys are the only survivors cast ashore. The Crusoe-like existence they lead on the uninhabited island, combined with the common hardships and dangers they share in resisting the attack of Chinese pirates, causes them to become fast friends. They are fortunate

in finding a staunch ally in Ah Sing, a Chinaman who deserts from the pirates. The many exciting adventures of this trio, including a treasure hunt, fierce fights with their piratical foes, and their rescue in the nick of time by H.M.S. Daphne, are graphically described by this new writer for boys, who succeeds in making "Endeavour Island"—of which a neat sketch map is given—a real place.

School and Home.

The heroine of **A Ripping Girl**, by MAY BALDWIN (W. & R. Chambers, 5/), entirely deserves the adjective bestowed on her in the title, and might even be described by its old-fashioned equivalent "charming." Her companionship of a feckless mother, and her adventures in a sleepy Dorset village and at the school in the neighbouring town, where she speedily achieves popularity among a rather "mixed multitude" of contemporaries, make a pleasantly amusing story.

In **The Daughter in Possession** (Blackie & Son, 6/) LADY GILBERT revives the old device of a confusion in identity between an authentic and an adopted daughter. The action, which is rather lacking in freshness and spontaneity, begins in a London slum, the scene being afterwards transferred to Paris, Ireland, and Toledo.

Herself and her Boy, by MISS AMY LE FEUVRE (Cassell, 6/), is a mildly entertaining story of an attractive widow who from motives of duty settles down with her young son in a lonely moorland district. Here she makes havoc among the hearts of her neighbours, and, incidentally, "gets religion."

L. T. MEADE's prolific pen has been laid down, and a certain section of the public will miss her, but the quality of some of her earlier work has not been maintained in her three latest books. Of the three, **A Band of Mirth** (W. & R. Chambers, 3/6 net) is in many ways the best. The Rectory children are most original acquaintances, especially "Kiss-me," who carries a quiverful of shrewd home truths for her elders' undoing. Unfortunately, they speedily lapse into prigs, and are too impossibly gifted, both mentally and physically, to convince any but the youngest readers.

In **A Girl of High Adventure** (same publishers, 6/) Mrs. Meade has chosen an evolution for little Margot Ste. Juste which makes her possible. The quaint upbringing of the Franco-Irish child and the varied scenes through which she moves will interest many children whom one can hardly expect to be troubled by the conventionality of the French and Irish domestic scenes. In the creation of the "young-old" aunts there is a welcome streak of originality.

Elizabeth's Prisoner (Stanley Paul & Co., 6/) is complete melodrama, with an escaped convict, a young villain in a crack cavalry regiment who blackmails his sister, a strong, silent elder brother who suffers for another's crime, a belated confession, and a happy ending. The language is stilted, but the tale will appeal to lovers of this class of book.

There was a time when boys' schools had the monopoly of a "place in the sun," but now there is an ever-increasing stream of girls' school stories. In **The Girls of St. Cyprian's**, by MISS ANGELA BRAZIL (Blackie & Son, 3/6 net), the "young ladies' seminary" is left very far behind. There is a strong musical element in this story of life at a High School. The girls form an alliance for the purpose of entering into a competition with all the other schools in the town of Kirton. The girls are divided into "Sloggers" and

"Slackers," and the latter are looked down upon. St. Cyprian's comes out on top owing to its strength in music. But, strangely enough, the musical genius, Mildred Lancaster, is not recognized as such for a long time. The benevolent and irascible Herr Hoffman is a most lifelike character.

Half-Holiday Pastimes for Children, by GLADYS BEATTIE CROZIER (Jack, 5/), is full of easily understood directions how "to make things," a process which keeps a child more happily employed than continual playing of games. Among the "pastimes" are indoor and outdoor gardening, photography, picture post-card making, beadwork, picture-framing, sweets and toffee-making, and others. The directions are supplemented by helpful illustrations and photographs on nearly every page. It strikes us as being specially suited to the rather lonely child who is educated at home, as most of the suggestions could be carried out by one little person alone.

In **The Girl from the Back-Blocks** (Ward & Lock, 2/6) LILIAN TURNER tells how the girl, at the age of 14, is sent to a smart school in Sydney. There is nothing very new in the idea of the story, but it is carried out with some freshness, particularly in the conversations, that make it on the whole quite interesting reading.

Jack Scarlet, Sandhurst Cadet (Seeley & Service, 5/), tells of a boy's life at Wellington and Sandhurst. Pranks, of course, are frequent, but one would like to hear more of the daily life and less of the sports.

The Violet Book for Girls, edited by MRS. HERBERT STRANG (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 2/6), has all the good points of a girl's magazine without its drawbacks. There are excellent romances, with a sufficient admixture of history, school stories, fairy tales, simple nature and animal studies, poetry and thrilling adventures—all within the covers of a single volume.

Not every lad who takes a berth as third mate on a luxurious pleasure yacht is lucky enough to meet with all the adventures which befall the Stella Maris in MR. HARRY COLLINGWOOD'S **First Mate** (Blackie & Son, 3/6 net). The yacht visits many parts of India, Ceylon, Burma, and the Malay States, and Walter Leigh is fortunate enough to save the life of his employer's son; but it is not until they all go aground on an uncharted rock in the Pacific that young Leigh really has an opportunity of showing the stuff of which he is made. How he pilots the party to a desert island, which is attacked by savages, and how they are all finally rescued by an American gunboat, makes capital reading.

For the Nursery.

Following the clipped title **Supposin'**, by MRS. CLAYTON PALMER (Wells Gardner, 2/6 net), comes a succession of mutilated words—"cos," "nuffin'," "p'raps"—which irritate the child reader, and add nothing to the value of the story. The building of a little house in a wood is a subject of never-failing interest, in choosing which Mrs. Palmer has been wise. Paper and print too are excellent. It is rather unfortunate that the illustrations usually appear several pages distant from the text they illustrate.

Surely Sir James Barrie's 'Peter Pan' in his original form was not too difficult for the smallest child to understand. The **Story of Peter Pan**, retold by DANIEL O'CONNOR (Bell & Sons, 1/6 net), has that too common fault of being "written down" to the infant intelligence. The inclusion of the selections

of music is an excellent idea, and Miss ALICE WOODWARD's illustrations are attractive.

The **Peek-a-Boos at the Zoo** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 3/6 net) had a most adventurous time, as any one can see who studies Miss Chloë Preston's realistic pictures of them. "Saucer-eyes" and globular feet seem to grow upon one when presented in emphatic colouring, and accompanied by a cheerful running comment in the way of text. Babies will love the book.

MR. ALDIN, who joins with MAY BYRON in **Jack and Jill** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 6/ net), is invariably good at dogs and cats, and he is well up to his reputation in this book, while his colleague is worthy of the occasion. The tale of the adventures of Jack and Jill is told in the right way, amusing and clear to any child, but never mawkish or over-humorous. The latter excess, fatal to many a so-called child's book, is happily absent, and, though 'Jack and Jill' does not rise to the sublime height of 'A Dog Day,' it is an excellent piece of work.

The **Bobtail Puppy Book**, also by MR. ALDIN (same publishers, 1/6 net), is no less adequate from a pictorial point of view, and even more varied, including as it does practically the whole population of the farmyard. But the verses are of the conventional juvenile order. Mr. Aldin has evidently felt the restriction imposed by the public he writes for, and possibly they may find more pleasure in it than adults. The reviewer is inclined to think that children, as a whole, vary their taste between the purely fantastic and the wholly matter-of-fact.

The **Book of Baby Dogs**, illustrated by MR. E. J. DETMOLD, with descriptions by MR. CHARLES KABERRY (same publishers, 6/ net), is excellent so far as it goes; but only nineteen different dogs are described, and there are many omissions which we should call important. Why put in the griffon and leave out the retriever? What of the setter or the bull-terrier, best, perhaps, of all dogs, since he makes it his one object in life to be a real companion to mankind? The descriptions are a trifle pedagogic, but sensible. In the case of the collie the writer says nothing of its supposed "treacherous" disposition; that is well; but he should have explained that the collie, like the Borzoi, greyhound, and one or two others, is a creature of nerves, and therefore a little unsafe for children who do not realize that a tweak of the tail may provoke a snap. Collies, too, are famous as foster-mothers, a fact the author might have emphasized. He notes that the Scotch terrier often will run on three legs and rest the fourth; but plenty of other dogs do the same. We hardly see why the Samoyede dog should figure in the collection, but as he is there, in company with the Eskimo or Ostiak dog, Mr. Kaberry might have referred to Jack London's admirable stories of the latter.

The illustrations are vivid and accurate, but one or two of the breeds are not seen to advantage as puppies. The whippet in particular looks extremely crude in youth.

The "Story Box Series" (Duckworth & Co., 1/ net) provides a veritable feast of wonder and fairy tales for nursery reading. The paper is good, the print clear, and the subject-matter sufficiently varied to reach all sections of a child audience. The illustrations are both excellent and interesting; the thumbnail sketches will particularly delight the age which demands a picture to every page. The wonder books include **The Adventures of Spider & Co.**, **The Enchanted**

Wood, The Four Glass Balls, and Peter Pink Eye, all by MR. S. N. HAMER, with illustrations in colour and in black and white by MR. HARRY ROUNTREE; **The Magic Dragon**, by MR. BALDWIN S. HARVEY, and **Gervas and the Magic Castle**, both illustrated by MR. HARRY ROUNTREE; **Wanted—a King**, by MISS MAGGIE BROWNE, with illustrations stamped with MR. HARRY FURNISS's particular charm; **The Fortunate Princes**, by MR. A. D. BRIGHT, with pictures by MR. HARRY ROUNTREE; and **The Little Maid who Danced to Every Mood**, by MISS HELENA NYBLOM, pictured by MISS AGNES M. STRINGER and MR. D. ANDREWES. **The Buccaneers**, by MR. A. E. BONSER, is a medley of adventures, ghosts, sea-serpents, mermaids, and other wonders of the deep. The illustrations of MR. J. R. MONSELL will cause much enjoyment.

In **Golden House** MISS BELLA SIDNEY WOOLF is most ably seconded by her illustrator, MISS ROSA C. PETHERICK, in depicting two most attractive little people, Peter and Bingo by name, whose imaginings seem drawn from a true child's mind.

In **The Strange Little Girl** MISS WOOLF has woven a charming story of two little girls, and of how good luck came to one of them through her kindness to a stranger. MR. P. B. HICKLING has provided the excellent illustrations.

Mrs. Trigley's Visitors, by MISS ETHEL WEIGALL (Sunday School Union, 2/ net), is the story of a seaside holiday in which, at the beginning, everything seemed to go wrong, but with the arrival of some playmates began a happy and memorable visit for Val and Ellie Pierpoint. There were tea-parties, picnics, an amazing succession of friends in disguise, an old Chinese cabinet and a long-lost will, and most of the other ingredients which usually make up this class of book. The children are natural little people, and the story makes quite good reading.

In **Tommy Tregennis** (Constable, 5/ net) MARY E. PHILLIPS has given us a veritable moving picture of life in a Cornish fishing village, which we are glad to see once again. MISS WHEELHOUSE's beautiful illustrations augment our pleasure in the book.

When we referred **My Own Stories**, by ALCOTT RUTH NORMAN (Black, 2/6), to a specialist for judgment, that wiseacre of ten said, "The little girl seems to live in a world where grown-up children cannot penetrate, and only children are admitted," adding, "The illustrations are very realistic and the colours very attractive"—comments which sufficiently indicate the worth of the book in the eyes of those principally concerned.

Old Friends and New Editions.

MESSRS. Hodder & Stoughton are to be congratulated on their new edition of **Tales from Shakespeare**, by CHARLES and MARY LANB (6/ net). The print and binding are good, and the fashion of affixing the illustrations attractive; but it is the pictures themselves that are most worthy of admiration. They are evidently not intended for very young children, who demand clear outlines and bright colours; but older readers will fall under the spell of their charm. The modest artist hides his name, although "W. Heath Robinson" does appear in the corner of one drawing.

Robinson Crusoe (Duckworth & Co., 5/ net), illustrated by MR. MILO WINTER, is an edition of a very old friend eminently suitable for a gift-book. All the volumes in the "Windermere Series" are distinguished

by the excellence of the binding; and Mr. Winter's illustrations are well drawn, full of the gorgeous colours most attractive to childish eyes.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments, illustrated by MR. WINTER (same publishers, 5/ net), is a book of mostly well-known tales which would be suitable for acting. The illustrations are quite good, but some of the faces, especially those of the genii, might frighten little children. The Oriental colouring and gorgeous raiment will satisfy the youthful imagination.

Messrs. Bell & Sons have added two more volumes to their "Queen's Treasures Series" (2/6 net). **Mother Molly and Alice in Wonderland** were wise selections, and are well printed and attractively illustrated. MISS ALICE WOODWARD's drawings for the latter may delight young readers; but will there ever be another Alice than Tenniel's for the older children? MISS FRANCES PEARD's "Mother Molly" is an appealing story, to which MISS WHEELHOUSE's "Kate Greenaway" illustrations add a dainty charm.

Animal Books.

The motto MR. W. P. Westell has prefixed to **The Boys' Book of Pets** (Grant Richards, 6/ net) gives the key-note of the book. It is taken from Capt. Scott's letter of farewell to his wife: "Make the boy interested in natural history if you can; it is better than games." MR. Westell has given boys wide scope for their choice, for after dealing pretty fully with dogs, cats, rabbits, mice, birds, and butterflies, he devotes a chapter to miscellaneous pets. The volume has many interesting photographs, and the author supplies exact measurements for the homes of the various creatures. These will be very serviceable to the juvenile builders.

MR. Andrews Wilkinson in **Plantation Stories** (Duckworth, 6/ net) introduces his readers to some old friends. Thus we hear 'How Mr. Fox fooled Madam Possum,' and how the lady repaid the compliment with interest. Jason, the aged Louisiana negro who tells most of the stories, also relates how Mr. Lynx got his spotted coat and his striped face, and how he lost his long tail. The author describes in his own person some of the incidents, such as the way in which a pair of mocking-birds drove off a cat that was attempting to rob their nest of its young. There are many full-page plates from drawings by MR. C. LIVINGSTON BULL.

Animal Tales from Africa (Wells Gardner, 1/ net) is on a much smaller scale, but has the merit of novelty, for the spider may be described as the hero of these stories. They have been adapted for children by J. H. MACNAIR from MR. Sutherland Rattray's 'Hausa Folk-lore,' and illustrated by MR. HARRY ROUNTREE.

Annals.

This year's volume of **Chatterbox** (Wells Gardner, 3/ net), we are glad to note, still retains its position in the front rank. A new annual entitled **Chatterbox News-Box** (1/ net), and described as brother to the above, will, we think, be appreciated by the public for whom it is destined.

The Prize (Wells Gardner, 1/6) provides something to please all tastes, from serial stories to methods of home toy-making, and there is a plentiful supply of illustrations. We would point out, however, that the print is of a size and quality that may prove tiring to little eyes.

The same fault is not so noticeable in **Sunday**, from the same publishers (3/ net), which

contains a great deal that is interesting and instructive.

Leading Strings (same publishers, 1/6) has the chief qualities which are needed to make "The Baby's Annual" successful—large type, short words, and plenty of pictures.

In **Herbert Strang's Annual** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 3/6 net) war pictures are naturally prominent. The volume opens with 'The Last Post,' a stirring account by Capt. Charles Gilson of a bugler-boy's heroism in Burma; and the account of the battle of Waterloo is illustrated from contemporary prints. Among the school stories is one by Mr. Desmond Coke. Mr. Grahame-White and Mr. Harry Harper treat of aeroplanes; and an airman is the hero of the editor's contribution. Motor-boats, new developments in shipping, and high-speed telegraphy are described and illustrated; and ghosts and witches are not overlooked.

Ward & Lock's Wonder Book (3/6) is full of new stories and attractive pictures, and will be read with delight by children of all ages.

Chatterton (E. Keble), SAILING SHIPS, 6/ net. Sidgwick & Jackson

A well-illustrated reprint of a book first published in 1909.

Fairless (Michael), STORIES TOLD TO CHILDREN, 5/ net. Duckworth

Charming fairy tales with sugar-coated morals, and illustrations by Miss Flora White which will captivate every child.

Farrah (Mary), PEGGY OF THE CIRCUS, 2/6 net. W. & R. Chambers

The story of a little girl who is kidnapped by a circus owner, and after many adventures at last returns to her own people.

Fox (Mrs. Wilson), LOVE THE LEADER, 2/6 net. S.P.C.K.

A tale of love and religious persecution at the time of the Civil War and Commonwealth. It is interesting, and has a well-handled historical background.

Giberne (Agnes), THE DOINGS OF DORIS, 3/6 net. Religious Tract Society

The story of a secret marriage and its effects on the fortunes of several young people.

Henty (G. A.), IN THE IRISH BRIGADE, 3/6 net. Blackie

A new edition with martial illustrations.

Lyall (David), FOR BETTER: FOR WORSE, 3/6 net. C. H. Kelly

The story tells of a young married couple and how, through disappointment and trouble, they at length learnt to know themselves.

Packington (Mary), THE LITTLE SCHOOLMASTER, 2/6 net. S.P.C.K.

The story of a fire, an heroic rescue, and of the consequences to the rescuer. The character of the little schoolmaster is life-like, and there is an interesting thread of romance running through the tale.

Roberts (Edith), GOLDEN TALES FROM GRIMM, 1/ net. Wells Gardner

A selection from 'Grimm's Fairy Tales' in the small-sized book which the childish heart loves. The creator of the delicate colour and pen-and-ink sketches hides himself under the initials G. B.

Severs (Annie Mabel), WHAT HAPPENED AT WOODLANDS, 2/ net. Religious Tract Society

The fortunes of a stormy-hearted little girl and an unwanted governess.

*. For Illustrated Books see under *Fine Arts*, p. 514.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Boulnois (Helen Mary), THE HEALING POWER, including passages from a Pamphlet entitled 'Mind Healing,' 1/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall
Containing chapters on 'The Inner Self,' 'Power in Forgiveness,' 'Daily Spiritual Exercises,' and similar subjects.

Gibbon (J. Morgan), THE VEIL AND THE VISION, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton
A collection of sermons.

Hall (Bolton), THE MASTERY OF GRIEF, 3/6 net. Melrose
A collection of essays on 'The Tragedy of Death,' 'Grieving for Ourselves,' 'The Breakdown of Faith,' &c., interspersed with consolatory verses.

Jinarajadasa (C.), WHAT SHALL WE TEACH? Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House
A booklet containing three essays on 'Love that is Strength,' 'Beauty that is Joy,' and 'Action that is Life.'

Northcote (Rev. P. M.), THE CURSE OF ADAM, 2/ net. Heath & Cranton
A short treatise on original sin.

Oesterley (Rev. W. O. E.), THE BOOKS OF THE APOCRYPHA: THEIR ORIGIN, TEACHING, AND CONTENTS, 16/ net. Robert Scott
In the first part of the book the writer examines various questions, such as 'Hellenistic Influence upon the Jews of the Dispersion,' 'The Origin of the Old Testament Canon,' and 'The Doctrinal Teaching of the Apocrypha'; and in the second part discusses the nature and contents of the books.

Red Cross of Comfort, compiled by May Byron, 3/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton
A collection of prose and poetical extracts for devotional reading.

Seippel (Paul), A LIVING WITNESS, the Life of Adele Kamm, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton
A study of the religious life of an invalid girl. It is translated from the fifth French edition by Miss Olive Wyon.

Steele (Francesca Maria), THE LIFE AND VISIONS OF ST. HILDEGARDE, 4/6 net. Heath & Cranton
The Very Rev. Vincent McNabb, Prior of Hawkesyard, contributes a Preface.

Wilberforce (Ven. Basil), INWARD VISION, 3/ net. Elliot Stock
A collection of sermons.

POETRY.

Begbie (Harold), FIGHTING LINES AND VARIOUS REINFORCEMENTS, 1/ net. Constable
A collection of verses on the war.

Bonus (John), THOUGHTS IN VERSE FOR MY FRIENDS, 3/6 net. Longmans
Miscellaneous verses, edited with notes and a memoir of the author by Mr. B. Lindsay.

Carr (James H.), CHRISTMASIDE, AND OTHER VERSES, 2/ net. Elliot Stock
The first part of the book contains Christmas hymns and sacred verses; the second part is written in a lighter strain, and includes some personal pieces addressed to children.

Dante Alighieri, LA DIVINA COMMEDIA, edited and annotated by C. H. Grandgent, 7/6 net. Harrap

The text here used is based on the last edition of Moore's Oxford Dante.

Draper (William H.), POEMS OF THE LOVE OF ENGLAND, 1/ net. Chatto & Windus
This little volume includes songs in praise of the English country-side and of 'Some of God's Englishmen.'

Eldorado, GOLDEN FRAGMENTS, 1/ net. Gay & Hancock
A collection of short pieces, such as 'To "Cheiro" (King of Palmists),' 'The Snow-drop's Point of View,' and 'To a Weed.'

Grantham (Sybil), THROUGH TEARS TO TRIUMPH, 1/ net. Gay & Hancock
Including some love-songs, reflective verses, and short narrative pieces.

Lowell (Amy), SWORD BLADES AND POPPY SEED, 5/6 net. Macmillan
Some of these pieces are reproduced from *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Scribner's*, and other magazines. In a Preface the author discusses the technique of her art, and acknowledges a debt to the French.

Mursell (Walter A.), AFTERTHOUGHTS, 3/6 net. Paisley, Gardner
Many of these pieces, such as the 'Rhymes of Devon,' 'Moonrise at Rosemarkie,' and 'The Lark's Song,' record feelings inspired by the beauties of nature; others, like 'A Ballad of Influenza,' are written in a light vein.

Palmer (Nettle), THE SOUTH WIND, 2/6 net. J. G. Wilson
A collection of miscellaneous verses on 'September,' 'The Garden,' 'Remorse,' 'Loneliness,' &c.

Sabin (Arthur K.), NEW POEMS. Temple Sheen Press
A small book of verse. Three of the pieces appeared in 'Five Poems' last year.

Urwick (Edward), SONNETS TO POSTER ARTISTS, AND OTHERS, 1/ net. Minerva Publishing Co.
Mr. Urwick addresses his verses to various well-known artists, writers, actors, music-hall performers, and others, and also writes lines to *The Globe*, 'The British Crowd,' and 'To France.'

Vorst (Marie van), WAR POEMS, 6d. net. Gay & Hancock
A booklet of verses, including 'The American Volunteers,' 'The Disappointed Uhlán,' and 'To Belgium.' It is published in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund.

Young (Geoffrey Winthrop), FREEDOM: POEMS, 5/ net. Smith & Elder
These pieces draw their inspiration mainly from wild nature. They include 'The Cragsman,' 'The Singer from the Hills,' 'The Little Green God,' and a 'Hymn to the Sun.'

PHILOSOPHY.

Underhill (Evelyn), PRACTICAL MYSTICISM, a Little Book for Normal People, 2/6 net. Dent
The author writes "only for the larger class which, repelled by the formidable appearance of more elaborate works on the subject, would yet like to know what is meant by mysticism, and what it has to offer to the average man; how it helps to solve his problems, how it harmonises with the duties and ideals of his active life."

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Bolton: SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIES COMMITTEE, 1913-14.
Includes a list of officers, a report on the various libraries, statistical and financial statements, and a list of donations.

Gilstrap Free Public Library, Newark-on-Trent, THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY, 1914. Newark-on-Trent
The report includes a list of donors and a statement of expenditure. The total issues of the library for the year show an increase of 8,471 on last year's figures.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Chaplin (Arnold), A ST. HELENA WHO'S WHO; OR, A DIRECTORY OF THE ISLAND DURING THE CAPTIVITY OF NAPOLEON. The Author, 3, York Gate

This book contains biographical notes on those who lived in St. Helena during Napoleon's captivity; lists of the military, naval, and civil authorities on the island; a chronological list of Napoleon's visitors and of the events after his death, and other matter. It is illustrated with a series of portraits, all but one of which are published for the first time.

Gibbon (Edward), THE STORY OF THE HUNS, 1/ net. Hutchinson
Three chapters of 'The Decline and Fall' are used, and arranged in a consecutive narrative.

Hogarth (D. G.), THE ANCIENT EAST, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A sequel to Prof. Myres's 'Dawn of History' in the same series. It covers the history of Western Asia during the period between 1000 B.C. and the conquests of Alexander; and a survey of the position of the East after the Christian era is given in an Epilogue.

Letters from and to Joseph Joachim, selected and translated by Nora Bickley, 12/6 net. Macmillan

This selected correspondence aims at presenting a continuous narrative of the violinist's life, and gives an account of his friendship with Schumann, Clara Schumann, Brahms, and others.

Prisoners of War in France from 1804 to 1814, BEING THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN TREGERTHEN SHORT AND THOMAS WILLIAMS OF ST. IVES, CORNWALL, 2/6 net. Duckworth

The journal of two cousins, apprentices on the Friendship, which was captured with her crew by a French privateer in the Channel in 1804. It is edited with an Introduction and a concluding chapter by Sir Edward Hain.

Rait (Prof. Robert S.), HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

The writer discusses certain subjects, such as the family and the clan, the Crown, the Parliament, &c., in order "to illustrate the essential features of the History of Scotland" and "present an intelligible general survey."

St. Paul (Horace), JOURNAL OF THE FIRST TWO CAMPAIGNS OF THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR, written in French, edited by George Grey Butler, 63/ net. Cambridge University Press

The 'Journal' is edited with a Preface in English and Indexes, and is illustrated with maps and portraits.

Smith (T. C.), THE WARS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A discussion of the social, economic, and political causes which led to the antagonism between England and America during 1763-1815.

Stopes (Mrs. C. C.), SHAKESPEARE'S ENVIRONMENT, 7/6 net. Bell

A collection of papers reprinted from various journals. They deal with "the influences which affected his immediate predecessors and teachers, those which helped to mould his own thought and character, and those which showed something of his influence on his contemporaries and immediate successors."

Training of a Sovereign, published by Authority of His Majesty the King, edited by Viscount Escher, 5/ net. John Murray

An abridged selection from 'The Girlhood of Queen Victoria,' being Her Majesty's diaries between the years 1832 and 1840.

Treitschke, HIS LIFE AND WORKS, translated into English for the First Time, 7/6 net. Allen & Unwin

The eight essays in this volume include 'First Attempts at German Colonization' and 'Austria and the German Empire.' They are preceded by a Life of Treitschke by Herr Adolf Hausrath.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Buchanan (E. S.), AMERICAN GLIMPSES, 2/6 net. Heath & Cranton

The author visited the United States in the early part of this year, and here describes his impressions.

Downes (Robert P.), CITIES WHICH FASCINATE, 3/6 net. Kelly
Descriptive sketches of Rome, Cairo, Nice, Canterbury, and other cities.

Lucas (E. V.), A WANDERER IN VENICE, 6/ net. Methuen
An informal guide to the city, written from the personal point of view, and illustrated with coloured plates by Mr. Harry Morley, photographs from paintings, and a map.

Spell of the East (The), by L. M. H., 6/ net. Methuen
Sketches of impressions received during a tour in Japan.

Thomson (S. J.), THE REAL INDIAN PEOPLE: being more Tales and Sketches of the Masses, 7/6 net. Blackwood

Descriptive sketches of the life and customs of the Indian peasantry, interspersed with legends and tales.

Wace (A. J. B.) and Thompson (M. S.), THE NOMADS OF THE BALKANS, an Account of Life and Customs among the Vlachs of Northern Pindus, 15/ net. Methuen

The authors have collected their material during several years of travelling in Upper Macedonia. The book deals more particularly with Samarina and the neighbouring villages, and gives an account of the costumes, festivals, folk-lore, and language of the Vlachs.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Baring (Hon. Maurice), AN OUTLINE OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A handbook on the literature of modern Russia.

Cruse (Amy), ENGLISH LITERATURE THROUGH THE AGES: BEOWULF TO STEVENSON, 7/6 net. Harrap

The author aims at "telling the story of English literature through the stories of individual books," and therefore disregards minor writers in order to give fuller treatment to selected works.

Durand (Ralph), A HANDBOOK TO THE POETRY OF RUDYARD KIPLING, 10/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

A commentary on Mr. Kipling's poems, including explanations of technical terms and biographical notes. An Alphabetical List of Poems and a General Index are given at the end of the volume.

PHILOLOGY.

Beowulf, WITH THE FINNSBURG FRAGMENT, edited by A. J. Wyatt, 9/ net.

A new edition, revised, with Introduction and notes, by Mr. R. W. Chambers.

WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Bernhardi (General von), BRITAIN AS GERMANY'S VASSAL, translated by J. Ellis Barker, 2/ net.

This work was originally published in 1913 under the title 'Our Future: a Word of Warning to the German Nation.' The translator has added a few foot-notes, and appended to the text extracts from the regulations adopted by the Hague Conference in 1907, and from the German handbook 'Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege' (1902) giving the customs of war as set forth by the General Staff.

Bruce (Eric Stuart), AIRCRAFT IN WAR, "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net.

A little handbook describing various types of aircraft, and discussing their uses in warfare.

Case (The) of Belgium in the Present War: an Account of the Violation of the Neutrality of Belgium and of the Laws of War on Belgian Territory, 1/ net.

This is published for the Belgian delegates to the United States.

Chadwick (W. Edward), GERMAN CHRISTIANITY (?) AND THE GREAT WAR, 2d. Robert Scott

A paper reprinted from *The Churchman*.

Collier (Price), GERMANY AND THE GERMANS, FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW, 2/ net.

A popular edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, July 12, 1913, p. 30.

Diplomatic History of the War, edited by M. P. Price, 7/6 net.

This volume includes an historical Introduction, the texts of the official documents of the various Governments engaged in the war, and an account of the military preparations.

Fraser (John Foster), DEEDS THAT WILL NEVER DIE, Stories of Heroism in the Great War, 1/ net.

The incidents here described are mainly taken from soldiers' letters.

German Spy System from Within, BY EX-INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, 2/ net.

An account of the German espionage system in military, naval, and commercial matters.

Kennedy (J. M.), NIETZSCHE, 1/ net.

An account of Nietzsche's teaching, showing how it has affected modern thought in Germany.

Quiller-Couch (Sir Arthur), AN APPEAL TO CORNISH-WOMEN.

A paper published for the Cornwall Parliamentary Recruiting Committee.

Soldiers' English-French Conversation Book, compiled by Walter M. Gallichan, 7d. net.

Contains lists of sentences, phrases, and words chiefly dealing with warfare.

Tenison (E. M.), CHIVALRY AND THE WOUNDED: the Hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem (1014-1914), 1/ net.

This little book, giving an historical sketch of the work of the Hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem, is being sold in aid of the St. John's Ambulance Fund.

MILITARY.

Green (Capt. A. F. U.), THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD, 1/ net.

A series of papers reproduced from *The United Service Magazine*.

Imperial Army Series: CEREMONIAL, BILLETS, CAMPS, COOKING, &c., written by an Officer of the Regular Army, and edited by E. John Solano, 1/ net.

A handbook for recruits, giving instructions and directions "consistent in principle" with the various official training manuals.

Imperial Army Series: FIELD ENTRENCHMENTS, SPADEWORK FOR RIFLEMEN, &c., written by an Engineer Officer attached to the Imperial General Staff, and edited by E. John Solano, 1/ net.

This little book is based on official manuals. Major-General G. K. Scott-Moncrieff writes the Introduction.

Martin (William), AT THE FRONT, being a Realistic Record of a Soldier's Experiences in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, 1/ net.

This records some of the achievements of the 93rd Highlanders, and was originally published in 1893.

Murray (Marr), THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE, 1/ net.

An account of the Russian mobilization and the achievements of her army against Austria and Germany.

POLITICS.

Butler (Geoffrey G.), THE TORY TRADITION, 3/6 net.

The book contains four lectures on Bolingbroke, Burke, Disraeli, and Lord Salisbury, which were originally delivered before the University of Pennsylvania. The author's aim is to describe the constructive side of Toryism.

Gooch (G. P.), POLITICAL THOUGHT IN ENGLAND FROM BACON TO HALIFAX, "Home University Library," 1/ net.

The author discusses the views of the leaders of political thought in the seventeenth century.

SOCIOLOGY.

Burn (Joseph), VITAL STATISTICS EXPLAINED, some Practical Suggestions, 4/ net.

These lectures were given at Liverpool under the Chadwick Trust.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Dent's Historical and Economic Geographies, by Horace Piggott and Robert J. Finch: NORTH AMERICA (SENIOR COURSE), 3/ net.

This book attempts to trace "the development of North America under geographical and human conditions," and to describe its present economic state.

Nesfield (J. C.), MATRICULATION ENGLISH COURSE, 3/6 net.

The book is divided into three parts, under the headings 'Essay-Writing, Précis-Writing, and Paraphrasing,' 'Studies and Exercises subsidiary to Composition,' and 'Figures of Speech, Prosody, Style.'

Nesfield (J. C.), KEY TO MATRICULATION ENGLISH COURSE, 3/6 net.

Contains answers to the questions and exercises and essays on the subjects set in the book just named.

Rambles among our Industries: THE AIRMAN AND HIS CRAFT, by William J. Claxton, 9d. Blackie

A Reader illustrated with coloured plates, photographs, and drawings.

Rowe (F. J.) and Webb (W. T.), A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH, 3/6 net.

This manual of English grammar and composition was originally published in India in 1874.

The English edition has been revised and remodelled by Mr. Webb.

Sedaine (Michel-Jean), LE PHILOSOPHE SANS LE SAVOIR, Comédie en Cinq Actes et en Prose, 3/ net.

The text is edited, with Introduction and notes, by Dr. T. E. Oliver of Illinois University.

FICTION.

Albanesi (E. Maria), THE BLUNDER OF AN INNOCENT, 7d. net.

A cheap edition.

Bain (F. W.), A SYRUP OF THE BEES, translated from the Original Manuscript, 3/6 net.

A cheaper edition. See notice in *Athenæum*, Oct. 24, 1914, p. 423.

Benson (E. F.), A REAPING, 1/ net.

A cheap edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, July 31, 1909, p. 124.

Blackburn (E. Vernon), THE DUCHESS ILSA, a Page from the Secret Memoirs of the Court of Hohenau-Sesselstadt, 3/6 net.

A study of Southern German life before the Hohenzollerns gained the supremacy.

Blackwood (Algernon), INCREDIBLE ADVENTURES, 6/ net.

See p. 502.

Bradley (Mary Hastings), THE PALACE OF DARKENED WINDOWS, 6/ net.

A story of an American girl who behaves foolishly with a Turkish captain, and is rescued from his palace by her lover.

Caine (W.), BUT SHE MEANT WELL, 6/ net.

The story of the escapades of a well-meaning but mischievous child of five.

Colcord (L.), THE GAME OF LIFE AND DEATH, Stories of the Sea, 6/ net.

See p. 502.

Gaskell (Mrs.), CRANFORD, 3/6 net.

This edition contains an Introduction by Mr. E. V. Lucas, notes by the Rev. G. A. Payne, and illustrations by Mr. E. H. New.

Grier (S.), A ROYAL MARRIAGE, 6/ net.

The love-tale of an English princess, living at an Electoral Court in Germany in the eighteenth century.

Helston (John), THRACIAN SEA, 6/ net.

The author describes his book as "a Socialist's study of the ideals and lives of, for the most part, middle-class people," which "may offend the susceptibilities of some."

Le Breton (Farren), HOYA, 6/ net.

The heroine leaves her husband, who has ill-treated her, and takes up music as a profession. In the course of her work she meets a young governess, and discovers some years later that she too has suffered from the hands of the same man.

Macaulay (C. R.), THE RED TAVERN, 6/ net.

An historical novel of the time of Perkin Warbeck.

Mackenzie (Compton), SINISTER STREET, II., 6/ net.

This volume describes Michael Fane's career at Oxford, and his attempted rescue from degradation of a girl he had once loved.

Perrin (Alice), THE WOMAN IN THE BAZAAR, 3/6 net.

We mentioned this novel in the 'Literary Gossip' last week.

Ramsey (Olivia), THE SECRET CALLING, 6/ net.

The writer describes the fortunes of two girls, one of whom is loved by an artist. The other at first rejects a match with a marquis arranged by a worldly aunt.

Roberts (Theodore Goodridge), BLESSINGTON'S FOLLY, 6/ net.

Gives a picture of a fishing and trapping settlement in Labrador.

Tregarthen (Monica), A VISION OF DELIGHT, 6/ net.

The heroine, at the request of a professor, pays a long visit to his poor relations before sailing to South Africa to marry him, and though she has misgivings before and after the event, the marriage is ultimately a happy one.

Vachel (Horace Annesley), BROTHERS, THE TRUE HISTORY OF A FIGHT AGAINST ODDS, 7d. net.

A cheap edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, June 25, 1904, p. 811.

Verney (Austen), THE SOUL OF ENGLAND, 6/ net.

The author describes certain conflicting elements in society by making various characters in his novel represent the Church, the Services, Leisure Society, and Industrialism.

Watson (H. B. Marriott), THE HOUSE IN THE DOWNS, 6/ net.

An historical novel recording the adventures in Sussex and on the sea of a member of the Secret Service who is watching Napoleon's designs on England.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Forum, NOVEMBER, 25 cents. Mitchell Kennerley

Mr. Wallace Rice discusses the European situation in an article entitled 'The Conscience of the World.' Other features of this issue are 'The Problem of Immortality,' by Mr. Mowry Saben, and 'The New Movement in the Theatre,' by Mr. Sheldon Cheney.

History, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1/ net.

This number includes 'Unpublished "Pretender Papers,"' contributed by Mr. A. M. Broadley; 'The Danish Element in English Life and Thought,' by Mr. S. Cunningham; and 'What History does for the Boy,' by Mr. F. T. B. Wheeler.

Imperial Arts League, JOURNAL, NOVEMBER, 6d.

Includes a report of the work of the League and an article on 'Copyright in Photographs.'

Library, OCTOBER, 3/ net.

Dr. W. W. Greg writes on 'Bibliographical and Textual Problems of the English Miracle Cycles,' Mr. H. B. Lathrop on 'Some Rogueries of Thomas Weyer,' and Mr. Stephen K. Jones on 'The History of a Hebrew Lexicon.'

Socialist Review, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 6d. net.

Independent Labour Party
This issue contains a number of articles
opposing British intervention in the war, and
attacking Sir Edward Grey's foreign policy.

Theological Studies, Journal of, OCTOBER, 3/6 net

Some of the studies in this issue are 'Pelagius
and the Pauline Text in the Book of Armagh,' by
Dr. A. Souter; 'The Testaments of the Twelve
Patriarchs,' by the Rev. J. W. Hunkin; and 'A
Monastic Star Time Table of the Eleventh Cen-
tury,' by Mrs. R. L. Poole.

GENERAL.**Alec-Tweedie (Mrs.), WOMEN THE WORLD OVER, 16/ net.**

The author writes on such subjects as
'Marriage—for Life or on Lease,' 'Widows and
Semi-detached Wives,' 'German Women and
House-Work Schools,' and 'Should Women have
Titles?' The book is illustrated with photo-
graphs and cartoons by Mr. W. K. Haselden.

Cox (Frank), IN LIFE'S GOLDEN TIME, 3/6 net.

A series of addresses to young men and
women.

Daniel (M. N.), SOME PEKINGESE PETS, 2/6 net.

Containing pen-and-ink sketches of these
animals, and notes on their history, care, and
management.

Fabre (J. Henri), THE MASON-BEES, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, 6/ net.

This volume includes all of M. Fabre's essays
on the Chalcididae, an essay on Red Ants, and
one entitled 'The Story of my Cats.'

Faguet (Émile), THE DREAD OF RESPONSIBILITY, translated by Emily James Putnam, 5/ net.

A criticism of the French character and
institutions.

Middleton (Jessie Adelaide), ANOTHER GREY GHOST BOOK, 5/ net.

The author assures her readers that "not one
of these stories is fictitious. I have taken great
trouble to authenticate all." In many cases
names and addresses are supplied, and when
fictitious names are used the fact is noted. A
chapter on prophetic dreams and a note on vam-
pires are added at the end of the book.

Morus (Cenydd), THE FATES OF THE PRINCES OF DYFED, Theosophical Book Co.

This story is based on the Four Branches of the
Mabinogi. The illustrations are from pen-and-ink
drawings by Mr. R. Machell.

Most Pleasant and Delectable Tale of the Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, with Pictures by Dorothy Mullock, 5/ net. Chatto & Windus. See p. 514.**New Zealand: STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1913, Vol. II. Wellington, Mackay.**

This volume deals with the "Trade and Inter-
change" of the Dominion, and is compiled from
the returns of the Customs department.

Paget (Stephen), THE NEW PARENT'S ASSISTANT 3/6 net. Smith & Elder.

This book is addressed to parents, and treats
of their debt to the child. Some of the essays are
reprinted from *The Cornhill Magazine* and *The
North American Review*.

Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting Year-Book and Diary for 1915, 1/

Includes information about championships
and examinations in shorthand and typewriting,
phonographic societies, associations of clerks
and commercial teachers, &c.

Quelroz (Eca de), THE SWEET MIRACLE, done into English by Edgar Prestage, 1/ net.

A fourth edition, revised.
Oxford, Blackwell

Smith (F. Hopkinson), IN DICKENS'S LONDON, 15/ net. Smith & Elder.

A book concerning the London inns, courts,
streets, and houses frequented by Dickens and
his characters: it is illustrated with charcoal
drawings by the author.

Wilde (Oscar), SELECTED PROSE, 5/ net.

Mr. Robert Ross has supplied some of the
extracts with titles, and has written a short
Preface.

PAMPHLETS.**Chovil (A. S.), OUR PEOPLE AND OUR TIMES, 1d. Birmingham, Cornish Bros.**

A paper on the British character and national
ideals. It was delivered to the members of the
Central Literary Association of Birmingham last
September.

Watson (James), THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE WRITINGS OF JOSEPHUS, 1/

St. Helen's, Peebles, The Author
An examination of the dates assigned by
Josephus to various events.

SCIENCE.**Boulenger (E. G.), REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS, 16/ net. Dent.**

The writer gives an account of the general
classification of these animals, and describes in
greater detail their life histories and habits.
The photographs have been taken by Mr. F. S.
Berridge, mostly from specimens in the Zoological
Gardens.

Dewar (Douglas), BIRDS OF THE INDIAN HILLS, 6/ net. Lane.

A series of articles on the more common
birds of the Himalayas.

Gregory (J. W.), GEOLOGY OF TO-DAY, a Popular Introduction in Simple Language, 5/ net.

The book is divided into four parts—'Intro-
ductory,' 'Physical Geology,' 'Historical Geo-
logy,' and 'The Story of Life on the Earth'—
and is illustrated with plates and diagrams.

Hall (Rev. Charles A.) and Smith (Duncan), THE ABBEY HAZEL NUTS: THEIR GEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, an Enquiry into the Discovery of Hazel Nuts and Other Plant remains during Excavations at Paisley Abbey, March, 1914, 6d. Paisley, Gardner.

The paper was read before the Paisley Philo-
sophical Institution last month.

Thomson (J. Arthur), THE WONDER OF LIFE, 12/6 net. Melrose.

This work is described in the Preface as "an
unconventional introduction to Natural History
and Biology, taking broad views of the actual
lives of living creatures, and working inwards." It
is illustrated with coloured plates and diagrams
by Miss Elizabeth L. Shinnie.

ANTHROPOLOGY.**Cook (Arthur Bernard), ZEUS, A STUDY IN ANCIENT RELIGION: VOL. I. ZEUS, GOD OF THE BRIGHT SKY, 45/ net. Cambridge University Press.**

A study of the development and influence of
Zeus in ancient mythology.

FINE ARTS.**Darton (F. J. Harvey), THE LONDON MUSEUM, 2/6 net. Wells Gardner.**

A guide to the contents of the London
Museum, illustrated by Mr. L. Russell Conway.

Manchester Egyptian and Oriental Society Journal, 1913-14, 5/ net. Sherratt & Hughes.

Containing a report of the proceedings of the
Society, and a number of papers by its members.

New (Edmund Hort), FIRENZE, 10/6 net. Oxford University Press.

A pen-and-ink drawing of Florence, repro-
duced in colotype, and printed on a sheet measur-
ing 18 in. by 30 in.

MUSIC.**Wallace (William), THE MUSICAL FACULTY, ITS ORIGINS AND PROCESSES, 5/ net. Macmillan.**

This book deals with "the mechanism of the
musical sense," and "records in outline the
mental processes concerned with the creation and
production of Music."

Zimballist (Efrem), FOUR CREOLE SONGS, with English Words by Alma Stretzell, 2/6 net. Schott.**DRAMA.****Barrie (J. M.), HALF HOURS, 8/ Hodder & Stoughton.**

The volume contains 'Pantaloons,' 'The
Twelve-Pound Look,' 'Rosaland,' and 'The
Will.'

Representative English Comedies, under the General Editorship of Charles Mills Gayley: VOL. III. THE LATER CONTEMPORARIES OF SHAKESPEARE: FLETCHER AND OTHERS, 8/6 net. Macmillan.

Dr. Gayley continues his comparative essay
on 'The Fellows and Followers of Shakespeare'
to the closing of the theatres. The volume also
contains six plays by Dekker, Middleton and
Rowley, Fletcher, Massinger, Richard Brome, and
James Shirley, presented with introductory
essays by various writers.

THE "BRITANNICA WAR-BOOKS" AND MR. BODLEY.

THE following seems to be a matter of
considerable interest to authors.

My name being widely advertised, without
my authority, as that of the joint author—
with a writer with whom I am not acquainted
—of a book called 'A Short History of
France,' issued by the Encyclopædia Bri-
tannica Co., "by permission of the publishers,
the Cambridge University Press," I placed
the matter in the hands of lawyers. The
result was that the publishers undertook to
withdraw from circulation all copies bearing
my name on the title-page, to print a new
title-page with my name omitted, and not to
use it again in any advertisement of the book.

My only connexion with 'The Perfect
Short History'—to quote its remarkable
second title—is as follows. It seems to
be a reprint of articles from the 'Encyclo-
pædia,' two of which were written by me
years ago under the impression that they
were to appear exclusively in that com-
pilation. These two articles have been
bound up, unrevised, in a volume seven-
ninths of which are by another writer,
my work being indistinguishably mixed up
with the other. My name was printed on
the title-page in a manner to convey to the
public the impression that I was jointly
responsible for the whole volume, and so-
reckless was the liberty taken with my name
that I was there described as the author of
another book, of which I do not know the
existence.

The question raised by this incident
seems to be of grave importance to authors,
involving as it does the right of an author
to protect his name from being used in a
manner suggesting that he is responsible
for work which he has never seen, and
which contains opinions and statements
totally opposed to his views.

J. E. C. BODLEY.

A LATIN REFERENCE.

I HAVE only thanks to offer for your
critic's notice of 'The Hole of the Pit.' But
I think he is wrong in accusing my narrator
of a blunder in Roman history, or rather
Roman legend. I turn to the first Roman
History at hand, Dr. Ihne's, and find that
the free-thinking Consul was Publius Claudius
Pulcher, and the sea-battle he lost was
fought off Drepana, 249 B.C. Dr. Ihne
adds:—

"The hypocritical piety of a time in which the
whole of religion was nothing but an empty form
attributed the defeat at Drepana to the godless-
ness of Claudius. On the morning of the battle,
when he was informed that the sacred fowls
would not eat, he ordered them, it is said, to be
cast into the sea, that at least they might drink."

And in the note Cicero ('De Naturâ
Deorum,' ii. 3, 7) is quoted as the first author
who mentions the story. No doubt the tale
is mere gossip. Whether Duilius (or Duilius)
did the same thing with better results before
the fight off Mylæ, I really do not know;
but the story of Claudius and the chickens
is one of the most familiar anecdotes of the
Roman history, and a Cambridge student in
the seventeenth century would certainly
have read it in Cicero, and perhaps elsewhere.

The Consul who was defeated at Lipari
was Cnæus (or Cnaeus) Cornelius Scipio,
nicknamed Asina for his ignominious failure.

ADRIAN ROSS.

Literary Gossip.

THE honorary degree of Doctor of Letters will be conferred on M. Émile Verhaeren, the famous Belgian poet, by the University of Leeds next Tuesday. M. Verhaeren will subsequently address the University in French on 'The Spirit of Belgium.'

THE latest number of *The Bodleian Quarterly Record* notes that the staff is much reduced by national service, and includes some interesting details concerning recent accessions to the Library. They include a copy written in Shelley's own hand of the earliest form of his 'Epithalamium,' beginning "Night, with all thine eyes look down"; and a piece of printing in Caxton's rarest type, a Latin Indulgence printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1498, and discovered by Mr. P. M. Barnard, the learned bookseller of Tunbridge Wells.

THE inaugural lecture of the winter session of the National Literary Society, Dublin, was given on Monday evening by the President, Dr. George Sigerson, the subject being 'Ancient Irish Friendships.' Dr. Sigerson endeavoured to dispel the popular impression that Irish history was a witch's cauldron of jarring feuds by drawing attention to the remarkable fusion of antagonistic elements during the Norse and Norman-French invasions and at later periods.

THAT we can be every bit as romantic as the Germans when we like is the declaration made by Mr. Walter Emanuel and Mr. John Hassall in the Preface to 'Keep Smiling,' an admirable budget of information "by Liarless" for German homes. We sincerely trust the book will find a wide circulation throughout the German Empire, and justify there (as it certainly does here) the boast of the author and illustrator, John Burns and his poems, which "the Public are being advised not to buy"; Lord Kitchener's recruits, taken from a genuine photograph; the Cabinet Ministers' ingenious use of darkened London for their own enrichment; the commercialism of England as shown on her transport vehicles in France; the apt disguise of "Lowther's Lambs"—these are sure to have their appeal.

We are inclined to suspect that the workman's retort, "We're German spies, marm, undermining the City," is genuine, from its harmony with sundry comments to be overheard in London from time to time, but all else in the book is up to the best possible "liarless" standard.

A COURSE of lectures on 'La France Actuelle' has been arranged by the University of London under the auspices of the University Extension Board. The lectures will be delivered in French by M. Augustin Hamon, a professor of the University of Brussels, and the course will deal with the political and literary life of our Allies, while particular lectures will be devoted to French drama, to a

review of the inner life of the French nation, and to Brittany and the Breton. The course begins next Saturday, and will be given at Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings.

DR. PAUL HAMELIUS, Professor of English Literature in the University of Liège, will lecture at East London College (University of London), Mile End Road, next Thursday afternoon, on 'Belgian Neutrality and British Policy.'

WE learn (and the fact seems to us worthy of record) that Convocation of Bristol University was summoned to meet on Thursday, the 5th inst., and that the meeting could not be held because a sufficient number (30) did not attend to make a quorum, though some of those present had travelled from places as distant as London and Liverpool.

Further, it is noteworthy that this is the third successive occasion upon which Convocation has collapsed. This body, as our readers are aware, represents the graduates of the University—that is, the University itself, in contradistinction to its mere officials and governing bodies. It exists in order to furnish a check upon abuses in administration, and is in the position, if it has the will, to bring pressure to bear in the direction of administrative reform. It may be supposed that to a certain element in the University such activity would not be welcome. None the less this thrice-repeated failure of Convocation, if convenient, is also regrettable. It indicates on the part of Bristol graduates a settled indifference to the affairs of the University. This note of indifference is no wholesome sign. Experience shows that those who neglect proper opportunities for criticism are the first to denounce others who are obliged to do their work for them.

A NEW volume by Miss S. Macnaughtan, entitled 'A Green Englishman, and Other Stories of Canada,' will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 26th inst. Miss Macnaughtan is at the front in Belgium with the British Red Cross Society's ambulance.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are publishing this autumn, for the entertainment of young readers, two volumes of Oriental stories. The first, 'Deccan Nursery Tales,' by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, will be issued next Tuesday, with eight drawings in colour by Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar; the second, 'The Indian Story Book,' by Mr. Richard Wilson, will appear next Friday, with sixteen coloured plates and some illustrations in black and white by Mr. F. C. Papé.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & Co. will publish immediately a work by Dr. A. Bushnell Hart entitled 'The War in Europe,' in which the author examines the causes of the war; the question of neutrality; the probable result; and the final effect on the nations of the world. The publishers claim that this is the first impartial statement of the kind from the American point of view.

MR. THOMAS HARDY's new volume of poems, 'Satires of Circumstance: Lyrics and Reveries,' will be published by Messrs. Macmillan next Tuesday.

A VOLUME of 'New Poems' by Browning and his wife, edited by Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 26th inst. with two portraits, that of Mrs. Browning being from an unpublished miniature painting. The poems will be new to the possessors of all the editions of Browning's works except the Centenary Edition, and to the possessors of all editions of Mrs. Browning. The volume gives all the unpublished poems by Browning known to exist, and a selection from much that is available of Mrs. Browning's early work, together with a poem addressed by her to Robert Lytton.

COL. L. W. SHAKESPEAR, having found no book dealing completely and succinctly with Assam, its borderland, and the many wild and interesting peoples dwelling there, has attempted to supply such a volume. It will bear as title 'History of Upper Assam, Upper Burmah, and North-Eastern Frontier,' and Messrs. Macmillan will issue it next week.

'WAR AND THE EMPIRE, the Principles of Imperial Defence,' is the title of a small book which will be published shortly by Messrs. Williams & Norgate. The author, Col. Hubert Foster, R.E., has had an unusually varied official experience in Australia, Canada, the U.S.A., and at home.

MESSRS. GAY & HANCOCK are publishing 'Belgian Playmates: Heroes Small—Heroes Tall,' by Miss Nellie Pollock, a story of the war for children, which also deals with the fortunes of two young refugees in London.

AMONG the forthcoming books that the S.P.C.K. has in the press is 'Germany's War-Inspires: Nietzsche and Treitschke,' by Canon E. McClure.

CANON WILLIAM L. GILDEA, whose death in his 59th year is announced, had been Rector since 1893 of the Roman Catholic church of St. James, Spanish Place, W., and was well known as a philosophic writer. He contributed to *The Dublin Review*, 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' and *The Tablet*, and was on the staff of *Mind* for several years.

WE are sorry to notice the death of Mr. Thomas W. Jackson, Keeper of the Hope Collection of Engravings, and till lately a Curator of the Bodleian Library. Mr. Jackson had been in former years Tutor and Dean of Worcester College, Oxford, and at the time of his death was the Senior Fellow.

MR. S. WAYLAND KERSHAW, whose death was announced on Thursday last, was Librarian at Lambeth Palace from 1870 till 1910, and was well known as an antiquary. He published 'Art Treasures of Lambeth Library,' 'Protestants from France,' and 'Surrey Sketches in Olden Time.'

NEXT WEEK we shall pay special attention to Fiction.

SCIENCE

The Romance of the Beaver, being the History of the Beaver in the Western Hemisphere. By A. Radclyffe Dugmore. (Heinemann, 6s. net.)

MR. DUGMORE, already widely known as a wonderfully successful animal photographer, has here undertaken an ambitious task which gives much better scope to his pen than to his camera. From a pictorial point of view the beaver is but a poor subject; in all other respects the author has a theme of inexhaustible interest ready to his hand, for, when stripped of the endless fables and exaggerations which have been woven around it, the plain, unvarnished story of the beaver remains one of the greatest marvels of animal creation. In appearance not unlike a gigantic rat, and possessed of a brain which, according to our usual standards, should indicate an inferior type, this creature habitually accomplishes engineering feats which provide the most staggering arguments against those who would deny animals anything more than instinct.

The popular conception of beavers is so inseparably associated with the construction of their marvellous dams that these are generally regarded as the sole, or at least the chief, indication of their industry and intelligence; whereas, as Mr. Dugmore puts it, "their comprehension of the entire problem of water supply and control is so altogether wonderful as to be almost incredible." He supplies abundant evidence to show that the means adopted by the beaver are reasoned out with the utmost clearness, and with a full appreciation of the ends to be attained.

The faithful record of their doings which he has given here from many years of close personal observation justifies in every detail his contention that they think ahead, and plan accordingly.

"Of all the work done by the beaver [he says], nothing can compare for cleverness with the canals they construct. These canals, I venture to say, are a demonstration of the highest skill to be found in the work of any animal below man. It is even doubtful whether man in his lowest form does such extraordinary constructive work, and with such remarkable success."

In this canal work they are as careful as man himself never to work uphill unless the contour of the land absolutely demands it; in that case the problem is faced, and solved by the construction of a succession of dams or weirs of the simplest type, the distance between them varying according to the gradient.

Mr. Dugmore has no patience with those who refuse to credit the beaver with anything more than blind instinct, and who cite instances of the creature's meaningless behaviour in captivity, e.g., cutting through chair-legs instead of trees. Even if this serves no useful purpose, such as the sharpening of the teeth, he claims that their conduct is no more ridiculous than that of

human beings sitting idle on a beach, who certainly would not like their intelligence to be judged by their actions when time hangs heavy on their hands. Let each be judged by the work done and the method of doing it.

A great number of the photographs deal with the most conspicuous feature of their work, the dam proper, together with the equally interesting subsidiary dams. It is shown that the water is thus kept at a constant level to serve various purposes: as a refuge from attack (beavers being particularly helpless on land), as a safe storage for the winter supply of wood for food, to facilitate the transport of this wood, and finally to conceal the submerged entrances of their island house or lodge. "To better appreciate the value of the dam it is necessary to understand the structure of the houses," writes Mr. Dugmore, who, be it said, among other irregularities, often splits an infinitive as deliberately as he breaks a dam when he wants to secure a photograph of the repairing engineer. There are several types of these houses, but the most advanced forms bear faint resemblance to the fanciful representations favoured by popular writers of the past. The interior is really a simple affair. The "ground floor" is raised a few inches above the water, with two entrance holes from beneath; this serves as a dining-room and a drying-room. The rest of the available space, about half of the whole, is from six to eight inches higher, and used as a sleeping apartment, being lined with dry grass, or more commonly shredded wood. Mr. Dugmore dismisses as mythical the idea of elaborate "stories" or of separate compartments, though he has known of lodges in which the roof received a central support which to some extent formed a partition; in such a case, however, there would be no communication except by water, the effect being rather that of several houses together than of one house with rooms. The roof, according to the author's experience, is invariably plastered over with mud before being finally frozen in as a protection against marauders—an interesting feature being the ventilating flue which is always provided.

The beaver has in modern times become strictly nocturnal in its habits, and this fact, combined with the singular alertness of its senses, makes it an extremely difficult subject for observation and photography. Mr. Dugmore has found it a far easier task to obtain a good negative of lions or tigers at close quarters than even a bad one of a beaver. Exposures may be obtained fairly easily with due precautions, but oftener than not the pictures result in a shapeless mass. For the first time Mr. Dugmore has found it necessary to do a certain amount of retouching, and with it all he has only ten photographs of the animal itself in a wild state which he has considered worth reproducing. Four of these were obtained by making a breach in the dam; even so, the picture had to take itself by an electric release, and the photographer himself

never succeeded in witnessing the visit of the wary engineer, despite much patient waiting and watching. A really fine photograph shows the beaver swimming, and two have caught him in the act of giving the remarkable danger signal, when he strikes the water with great force with his powerful tail. This odd-looking flattened tail appears not to be of any particular use in swimming, except as a rudder, though it comes into play to start a spurt. On land it supports its owner in a sitting posture. Mr. Dugmore on p. 214 says: "It often brings the tail round and even sits on it, though personally I have never seen this position." Yet curiously enough, when describing the behaviour of a captive beaver on p. 171, he writes: "He tucked it forward between his hind legs and sat upon it."

The method of timber-cutting is dealt with in detail, both in the text and in the photographs. Each of the photographs and of the other admirable illustrations in the text depicts a definite point of scientific interest, though there is a certain degree of sameness in some of the series. It is irritating to find many of the photographs badly misplaced; they by no means face the pages referring to them, and are not even figured or lettered. Indeed, the arrangement of the book throughout is somewhat too haphazard; both chapters and paragraphs are of inconvenient length, and the Index is inadequate. Nevertheless the text is of absorbing interest, and carries conviction as the work of a careful and indefatigable observer of the best type.

It is sad that there should be any need for the second object of the book, which is "to call attention to the question of protecting the most interesting animal to-day extant." Mr. Dugmore's suggestions are all strictly practical; his criticism of the mistakes made by the authorities is not animated by sentimentality; and he makes out an overwhelming case, apart from any consideration of the many lovable qualities, and what may be called the "moral worth," of the peace-loving beaver. It is the easiest of all animals to trap, and, unfortunately, all too lucrative. Its practical value, apart from the worth of its skin—long accepted in America as the coin of the country—and apart from its peculiar gland-secretion (valued alike in ancient and modern times) known as castoreum, is shown to be beyond estimation. The history of Canada is inseparable from the history of the beaver; but Mr. Dugmore is at pains to explain—that is not so generally appreciated—that, in another sense, before Canada had any history, the beaver literally made the country. Millions of acres of the best meadow lands in the Dominion have owed their fertility almost entirely to the long-forgotten engineering triumphs of past generations of beavers. Truly the debt, when once it is realized, should not be disowned, and thanks are due to Mr. Dugmore for having so ably directed public attention to the cause he has at heart.

A Text-Book of Chemistry. By William A. Noyes. (Bell & Sons, 8s. 6d. net.)

The number of elementary books on chemistry is already very large, but as they continue to pour forth from the press, we suppose that there is a demand for them. The present volume is by the Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the University of Illinois, and is the result, he tells us, of twenty-five years' teaching of the subject to pupils, some of whom had no previous knowledge of it, while others had picked up an elementary acquaintance with it in "the High School." It seems well adapted to its purpose, and its language is throughout simple and clear. In addition, it goes into the roots of things, beginning with a dissertation on science generally, in which the author contrives to divide men of science into what he calls "two somewhat distinct" schools, which are the agnostic and the precise. The first of these assumes, we are told, that we can never have direct knowledge about many things in the universe, and all that we can do with regard to them is to accumulate so much evidence as to make our theories possible. The other school declares that all hypotheses on such subjects are vain, and that the only thing to do is to describe ever more fully "things about which we can gain direct positive knowledge." We are not sure that the author has here really thought out what it is he wants to say, or that there is any real dichotomy between his two classes.

This is, however, a long way from the main business of the book. Beginning, as is just, with the atomic theory, Mr. Noyes takes his pupils through most of the elementary substances from oxygen to platinum, with a rather unexpected dive into the regions of organic chemistry in two chapters on 'Alcohols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Acids, Fats,' and the like, and on 'Amines, Dyes, Alkaloids, Proteins, Enzymes, Foods, and Nutrition,' respectively. Perhaps this is to be explained by his new-fashioned way of considering all these—and one supposes other organic substances—as carbon compounds, but it seems to us that it will rather surprise the student educated on this book when he afterwards finds that he has only touched the fringe of a subject far more complicated and difficult than inorganic chemistry. Yet Mr. Noyes seems well up-to-date, and finds time to go in some detail into the mysteries of radium, and the disintegration of atoms, although his remark that the Gamma rays are "probably of the nature of ether waves" leaves something to be desired. In the course of a chapter on 'Iron and its Kindred Elements,' he contrives to give a brief account of the Bessemer and open-hearth processes of making steel, which is informing.

Altogether, we should say that a student who went through this book, exercises and all, while taking a course of laboratory exercises at the same time, would be in the way to acquire a fair working knowledge of inorganic chemistry, and this, we suppose, is Mr. Noyes's aim.

SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN.—Nov. 5.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, President, in the chair.—Mrs. Edith Jane Durrant, Dr. Sarah Martha Baker, and Miss Clotilde von Wyss were admitted Fellows.

The following invitation was read from the Chair:—

"*Belgian Naturalists in England.*—Any Fellow of the Linnean Society who is acquainted with any Belgian botanist or zoologist now in England is requested to communicate with the General Secretary, who will submit the name to a Committee appointed by the Council for the purpose. The Committee are empowered to invite Belgian botanists and zoologists (whether ladies or gentlemen) to attend the meetings of the Society, and to make use of the Library, under certain restrictions as to borrowing books. Notices of the meetings will be sent to them during their stay in this country."

On behalf of Mr. S. Leonard Bastin, a series of lantern-slides was shown by the General Secretary, illustrating dodder attacking a plant of red clover, from the first groping of the shoot developed from the seed to its grip on the host, its relinquishment of its connexion with the soil, and the rapid invasion and envelopment of the host-plant.

Mr. A. D. Cotton explained the scope of his paper on 'The Algae, Lichens, and Fungi of the West Falkland Islands from Mrs. Rupert Vallentin's Collections,' illustrated with specimens, drawings, and lantern-slides. He stated that a large collection had been made by Mrs. Vallentin from 1909 to 1911, and had been presented by her to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The present paper dealt with those Cryptogams mentioned in the title, the Mosses and Hepaticæ being reserved for later work. The collections are valuable and have yielded interesting results, including several novelties and many additions to the flora, and, by means of ample, well-dried material, enabled previous descriptions to be enlarged and revised. The author gave an historical account of the cellular Cryptogams from the earliest record (1771) to the present time, and included in his list all previous records, revised so far as practicable.

The distribution of the component parts of the flora was described, with comparison of the Kerguelen lists, New Zealand, the Sub-Antarctic zone, and the Antarctic region proper, the last-named being regarded as all south of 60° S. lat.

The President having opened the discussion, Prof. G. S. Boulger contributed a few remarks, and showed a series of views and plant portraits made by his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Havers, who was connected with the Falkland Islands and Fuegia in the fifties of the last century. Dr. Rendle also spoke, and Mr. Cotton briefly replied.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes,' Lecture II, Dr. J. D. Falconer.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Diploma Pictures' Dr. A. P. Laurie.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 4.30.—'Gothic Churches in Italian Cities,' Mr. Bonister Fletcher.
— King's College, Strand, 5.30.—'L'Histoire du Gout en France,' Lecture VI, Dr. G. Rudler.
— Surveyors Institution, 7.—Junior Meeting.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Future of the Surrey Side,' Mr. F. Waterhouse.
- TUES.** Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes,' Lecture III, Dr. J. D. Falconer.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Economics of Electric Railway Distribution,' Dr. H. F. Parrish.
— London School of Economics, 8.—'The State Regulation of Wages,' Lecture I, Mr. T. C. Smith.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Stone Implements from Gravel Beds in South Africa, with Notes,' Mr. Reginald A. Smith.
— 'The Prehistoric Pottery of the Canary Islands,' Hon. John Abercrombie.
- WED.** Royal Academy, 4.—'Modern Pigments,' Dr. A. P. Laurie.
— King's College, Strand, 5.15.—'British Influence in China,' Mr. Henry Hicks.
— Meteorological, 7.30.—'Isomeric Rainfall Maps of the British Isles,' Dr. H. H. Mill and Mr. Carle Salter; 'A Decade of Temperature between England and Egypt,' Mr. J. J. Craig.
— Entomological, 8.—'New Myrmecine from Tasmania,' Mr. C. O. Waterhouse.
— Folk-Lore, 8.—'The Daashra, an Autumn Festival of the Hindus,' Mr. W. Crooke.
— Geological, 8.—'On a Raised Beach on the South Coast of Jersey,' Dr. A. Dunlop; 'On Tachylite Veins and Assimilation Phenomena in the Granite of Paris (Orange Free State),' Prof. S. J. Shand.
- THURS.** British Museum, 4.30.—'Doric Temples in Greece and Sicily,' Mr. Bonister Fletcher.
— Royal, 4.30.—'Notes on the Circulation of the Atmosphere,' Mr. A. Mallock; 'On the Origin of the Indo-Gangetic Trough, commonly called the Himalayan Foredeep,' Col. Sir Sidney Barrard, and other Papers.
— Royal Numismatic, 6.—'The Early Coinage of China,' Mr. J. Macgregor.
- FRIDAY.** Linnean, 8.—'Hydrilla verticillata, Chaparral, a New British Plant,' Mr. A. J. Willocks; 'The Mosses and Hepaticæ of West Falkland Islands, from the Collections of Mrs. Rupert Vallentin,' Mr. C. H. Wright; 'The Thysanoptera of the West Indies,' Mr. E. A. Gardner.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Dissociation Pressures of the Alkali Bicarbonates,' Part II, Messrs. R. M. Owen and H. J. S. Sand; 'Studies in the Camphene Series,' Part XXXVI, Messrs. M. O. Forster and N. Schlappfer; 'Experiments on the Removal of Sulphur from Silver,' Mr. C. C. Blisset.
- FRI.** University College, 3.—'Greek Art: Sculpture on the Parthenon,' Prof. E. A. Gardner.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'Mediums, Oils, Varnishes, Tempera,' Dr. A. P. Laurie.
— University Hall, Gordon Square, 5.—'Confucianism and its Rivals,' Lecture VI, Prof. H. A. Giles.
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.
- SAT.** Bedford College, 3.—'Health on board ship: the Barrier of the Seas,' Dr. A. T. Nansen; 'Charles Public Lecture.'
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes,' Lecture IV, Dr. J. D. Falconer.

FINE ARTS

Religion and Art: a Study in the Evolution of Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture, By Alessandro Della Seta. (T. Fisher Unwin, 11. 1s. net.)

THE appearance of this translation of Prof. Alessandro Della Seta's 'Religione e arte figurata' introduces the English-speaking public to, perhaps, the most important foreign work on aesthetics since Benedetto Croce's 'Estetica.' The translation, moreover, comes to us under the auspices of Mrs. Arthur Strong (of the British School at Rome), who provides a valuable Preface, and the book is, therefore, sure of the serious attention and careful study which it undoubtedly deserves. For the theme is of universal interest, and the author's theory is most ingeniously worked out.

All the art of the human race, he says, is essentially religious art. If we examine the art of the world, that is to say, those collections of monuments which are connected with each other by affinity of style, and are the product of several generations, we shall invariably find the inspiration of religion:—

"Art can never arise and develop among men unless it has a foundation in religion. Art absolutely profane in origin, art born to satisfy the aesthetic taste of the spectator, art which seeks for expressiveness rather than for the material utility of its products, even if this be a spiritual utility, is inconceivable in human history, and has absolutely never existed... If there have been peoples who, for whatever reason, have never possessed religious art, as, for example, the Hebrew nation, who were forbidden to make representations of the deity, these peoples have possessed no plastic art."

Proceeding on this hypothesis, the author passes in review the religious systems of the world, and examines their nature, and the nature of the art which they created. He travels over an enormous range of phenomena. From uncivilized peoples he passes to the religious art of Egypt, Assyrio-Babylonia, the Mycenaean civilization, Greece, Etruria, Rome, and finally to the art inspired by Buddhism and Christianity.

Man, he tells us, in addition to his root instinct of self-preservation, cherishes strong desires to prolong life, by projecting it into the future, also into the past. The desire to project life into the past he regards as characteristic of highly developed peoples. Primitive peoples are entirely concerned with ensuring protection for themselves in this life and after death. Their gods are conceived as beings possessing powers of protection, who can be coerced or cajoled into exercising those powers. Primitive religions are entirely concerned with such coercion or cajolery, and for this purpose they called in the aid of art. Such art our author calls magic. Whether inspired by a totemistic, animistic, or theistic conception, whether employed on a funerary monument or in a cult image, such art is in its functions magical, or, as he sometimes terms it,

"iconolatrous." Many peoples never advanced beyond this stage. The Egyptians, for example, devoted the main mass of their prolific plastic output to a funerary art. By reproducing the features of the defunct—in order that his body might be recognized and reinhabited by his Ka—and supplying him with human needs after death, they hoped to ensure his safe passage through the underworld to his ultimate destination. This calling upon art to fulfil magical functions is characteristic of all peoples of low spiritual grade, and many of them pass through this stage in the course of their development, or lapse into it on the road to decadence. Thus the author considers Christian art from the fifth century until the time of Giotto iconolatrous; moreover, the art of the Greek Orthodox Church still, he maintains, remains in this stage; and Buddhism, which in its beginnings contained nothing favourable to the development of a figured art, through the indirect influence of Greece rapidly acquired one, which eventually degenerated into something approaching the facture of cult idols. Iconolatrous tendencies, moreover, are noticeable everywhere among the less developed members of even highly advanced peoples; and the writer dwells upon the continual struggle between the less educated, who attribute magic functions to images, and the more cultivated who assign but a symbolical value to them.

This struggle, for example, is evident in ancient Greece, where the people clung to their cult images, and had to be appeased with an Athene Parthenos, while the educated classes had a religion of a far more intellectual order; and it was Greece that first created an art which was not iconolatrous in function, but narrative. The Greeks were the first to meditate upon the life and works of their gods, and thus to project their life into the past. By ceasing to regard the gods merely as instruments of protection, and conceiving them as beings whose life and works were worthy of record, the higher orders in Greece created religious art. Greece, however, never succeeded in creating a coherent mythology; and Rome, which took over the culture of the Greeks bodily, found itself in possession of an art which was not a real product of its theology, and was therefore incapable of organizing it until the Imperialist idea provided a central motive to direct its course. It remained for Buddhism and Christianity—which provided their followers with life stories of their founders, at once complete and coherent, and, in the case of Christianity, perfect, that is to say, also moral—to create an art solely concerned with narrative. But it was Greece that pointed the way, and Greek art was the pioneer.

Art, of course, adopts certain forms, and undergoes certain modifications in accordance with the requirements of the religions which inspire it. Thus, if Greek art attained to great beauty in the delineation of the human form, this was not because the Greeks saw the naked bodies of their

athletes daily in the palaestra—the Egyptians were as familiar with the nude as the Greeks—but because they were called upon to represent the gods in the shape of men, and therefore sought for the most beautiful forms possible. Man, says the author, without a religious object, would never have set himself the task of representing men, on account of the beauty and nobility of their form. The form of men appeared beautiful and noble to the Greeks because it was the form in which they represented their gods. The Egyptians, on the other hand, having a magical function to fulfil by means of their art, did not carry their representation of the human body to the highest pitch of beauty and accomplishment; they abandoned their studies at the point where their achievements were adequate in fulfilling the magic function. Conversely the Greeks, owing to their habit of idealization, did not attempt portraiture until very late, and never really succeeded in it, whereas the Egyptians, for whom the funerary portrait had a magical function, devoted the greatest care to its accuracy.

The author notes among other such phenomena the characteristic crowd in Roman art, and the characteristic commemorative portraits in Imperial times, and, although not primarily concerned with technical problems, he indicates everywhere the line of technical development. He shows, for example, how Buddhist art, instructed by the Greek tradition through the Græco-Bactrian kingdom, started its career with a full technical equipment, and gradually lost technical skill as it was called upon more and more to create cult images, which, having a magic function, did not require so advanced a technique; and he follows carefully the course of Christian art also from this point of view. During the period which he terms iconolatrous, the actual technique of Christian art was becoming petrified by this tendency, and it was only rescued from the same fate as Buddhist art by Giotto and the subsequent painters of the Renaissance. Nicolo Pisano, Giotto, and Dante he regards as the real creators of Renaissance art in Italy; they destroyed the iconolatrous tendencies, and established once and for all the narrative habit which belonged to early Christian art (witness the door of the church of S. Sabina, Rome), and which was its characteristic during the period of its greatest triumphs. The author reminds us that the artists of the Renaissance loved to represent as many subjects as possible on one monument, and instances the frescoes of Giotto in the Scrovegni Chapel in Padua, and the reliefs on the façade of Orvieto Cathedral. Indeed, the practice is so general that the paintings of Benozzo Gozzoli in the Riccardi Palace in Florence are noted as a remarkable exception, but the obvious reason for this is not mentioned. It consists in the fact that these paintings were a private commission for a private chapel, the real *raison d'être* for their existence being found in the equestrian portraits of the Medici family which occupy the central positions, and, as is

admitted, Gozzoli's work in the Campo Santo of Pisa is quite in accordance with the prevailing tendencies.

The actual development of art towards naturalism Prof. Della Seta admits to be inevitable, and agrees with other critics in regarding the moment of highest technical accomplishment as also the beginning of decadence. For, when the artists succeed in humanizing their religious works, the tendency to dwell upon the earthly forms, and to obscure the religious element by skilful work, is always evident. Then there persists for a time the triumph of art in its formal aspect, and immense efforts are made to compensate by external accentuation for the lack of inspiration:—

"But this last triumph is inexorably followed by decadence, for religious art, beyond an exaggerated representation of what is human, has before it only rigidity and death.... With this period of decadence there may exist, or it may be followed by, a passion, which we may term senile, for the work of the primitives; for an erudite and refined age is capable of being blind to clumsiness and awkwardness of form in its gasping admiration for that true inspiration which it is conscious of no longer possessing.... But these phenomena of archaic Greek art and of modern pre-Raphaelitism are the last sign that art, as religious art, is dead for ever. It may follow with increased ardour the non-religious path of the historical painting, of genre, of landscape, or of portrait painting; it will probably seek for theological compensation in abstract personification and abstruse symbolism; but religious art it will never be again."

From this abstract of the Professor's position his book might seem at first sight the direct negation of the theories contained in Croce's 'Estetica,' but in reality it supplies the prologue to the study of aesthetics. It is the archaeological foundation upon which a scientific system of aesthetics must be based. The function of the aesthetic philosopher begins where that of the archaeologist ends. Prof. Della Seta supplies a reasoned résumé of archaeological data. Aesthetics have no place in it, because art has no need of aesthetic theories until it finds itself within sight of a *cul-de-sac*, and the author is concerned exclusively with art which has not yet reached this condition.

Many critics may quarrel with his hypothesis, and archaeologists may dispute with him over details, and many may take objection to his contention that Christian art was for several centuries iconolatrous; but all must give him credit for having produced a brilliant and suggestive book. It would, perhaps, have been more convincing had he limited the range of his studies a little, and not attempted to include the fields of literature and architecture, where his touch is less certain and less uncompromising, or had extended it so as to include a more elaborate study of Chinese Buddhism and Chinese art, which are very summarily dealt with. But to complain of too little in a work of such magnitude would be ungrateful.

The book contains over 200 photographs as illustrations, and is well translated.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

THE illustrations to R. L. STEVENSON'S *Fables* (Longmans, 10s. 6d. net) show considerable technical ability and some invention, and if their author, MR. E. R. HERMAN, is a young man, his work has considerable promise. Some of the smaller tail-pieces and the borders of the full-page illustrations are neatly turned and compact in their economy of line, while throughout there is a thorough understanding of the use of diaper and small outline drawing of detail to give a suggestion of tone which takes the place of shading. On the other hand, in the combination of prodigal patterning and a little clean contour-drawing of the human figure, the latter element somewhat falls out of the picture as insufficiently generalized and over-photographic. We come upon undigested clots of realism even in those drawings which pretend to have resolved subject-matter to its essential form, and we are thus tempted to rank Mr. Herman among those adroit Americans who draw inspiration from the most varied and "advanced" sources, but prudently stiffen the compound with a modicum of photography.

If Mr. Herman belongs to this band, he is among the best of them; but he deals here with an author who on occasion so wields the magic of words that neither the older illustrator's trick of flat-footed literalism nor the newer one of impenetrable obscurity can throw worthy light on the text. We are like the questioning prince in the allegory of 'The Touchstone,' who was offered, sometimes a piece of mirror, and would say: "This can never be, for there should be more than mere seeming"; and anon a lump of coal, and then would say: "This can never be, for at least there is seeming." Only a like magic of form can fitly accompany the fine use of words, and the application of such a test is of varying severity in drawings dealing with such a scrapbook as these allegories. The admirable illustration to 'The Sinking Ship' of the old salt smoking in the powder-magazine—because "they told me as she were going down"—seems suitable enough. Yet compare even this with such a *trouvaille* as the Captain's retort:—

"Suppose she were.... Life in any view is as dangerous as a sinking ship; and yet it is *man's handsome fashion* to carry umbrellas, to wear indiarubber overshoes.... For my own part, I should despise the man who even on board a sinking ship should omit to take a pill or wind up his watch."

Such a master of ironic phraseology asks for close reading, and we confess that, on a first perusal of 'The House of Eld,' the ambiguous description of the House in the wood—"yet it was in perfect repair, and all the chimneys smoked"—provoked a passing suspicion. Mr. Herman has treated this penetrating satire from the point of view of the element of heroic adventure it contains—and not entirely ill, if it be a fairy-tale only. Yet we can fancy it, and several others, perhaps, more successfully illustrated in terms of modern particularity.

In work of such seriousness as this allegory or the poignant story of 'The Poor Thing' the illustrator is somewhat out-classed by his author, and his quick counter-changes of black and white are too superficial in their interest. He or any one else might well be puzzled with the 'Song of the Morrow,' with its haunting language, which yet evades all but the most obvious interpretation. On the other hand, 'The Distinguished Stranger' is a subject which he has treated with more impartiality than Stevenson.

While *The Vicar of Wakefield* (Constable, 12s. 6d. net) is old-fashioned in conception, in humour, in moral intention and religious principles, it is not so out of date as our newer fashions in these things are likely soon to appear. MR. E. J. SULLIVAN'S line illustrations are light and dexterous (we particularly like the landscape chapter-headings), and if they never rivet the attention, the same might be said of the story. It meanders gently on in an easy narrative style which it has evidently been the artist's wish to emulate. The execution of these illustrations is, perhaps, a little too facile sometimes, though the looseness of touch has a utility in hitting off the dowdiness of the somewhat unformed girls with ambitions beyond their position.

The coloured illustrations are not so satisfactory. Even when they are at their cleverest the nerve of the painting becomes vague and foggy in the process of reproduction, and many of them seem to pretend to more elaboration than the consideration devoted to them by the artist would justify. This shows itself particularly in the similarity of means by which heads at different distances are characterized, and in an occasional prolixity in the drawing of folds of drapery.

The interest of SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S fantastic work *The Lost World* is considerably heightened by the ingenious illustrations provided in the elaborate edition now issued by Messrs. Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton (7s. 6d. net). We say "ingenious" because the whole design is to make the photographs and sketches appear as if they were absolutely authentic, taken "on the spot." Sir Arthur has already achieved success in this line, for at least one French journal recorded the death (before his resuscitation) of the lamented Sherlock Holmes as an actual fact.

In his introductory note to *The Most Pleasant and Delectable Tale of the Marriage of Cupid and Psyche* (Chatto & Windus, 5s. net), DR. ROUSE gives credit to works by Rohde, Clouston, and Lang, but omits to mention that Apuleius is responsible, not only for the preservation of this unique legend, but also for its decoration by many of the charming words and phrases characteristic of the silver age of Latin, when style may have degenerated, but æsthetic insight had gained in acuteness. Only at the end of the book is it apparent that the version here printed is Adlington's translation from the Latin of Apuleius. The eight coloured illustrations are effective, with the exception of that on p. 6, which is unnecessarily vague. Miss Dorothy Mullock has been influenced, we should suppose, both by Japanese and Persian art: the drawing of the eyes in the final pictures distinctly suggests the latter.

The same combination is evident, but intentional and to a far more finished point, in MR. EDMUND DULAC'S illustrations to *Sindbad the Sailor* (Hodder & Stoughton, 15s. net). For that matter, there is ample analogy between certain Chinese, Japanese, and Persian work: the same exactitude, delicacy, and decorativeness appear in all three. Here the book has been made to fit the illustrations; the margin and even the title are adapted to this end, and the lettering is ingenious in its conformity to Arabic script. The book is most decorative, but one or two of the illustrations may be rather terrifying to very young readers.

Another most ornamental work is the collection of old tales from the North, *East of the Sun and West of the Moon*, illustrated by KAY NIELSEN (Hodder & Stoughton, 15s. net). No pains have been spared to

produce a volume worthy of the standard of present-day gift-books, far above those doled out to childhood a generation or two ago. But in one sense ambition has overreached itself: the pictures, clever as they are, cannot but be called weird of the weirdest, and worthy of Mr. Sime in his wildest humours, notable for sharp contrasts of colour and strange lucubrations of form. MR. NIELSEN prefers for his figures what *Punch* (Du Maurier, if we remember right) called "Anglo-Saxon attitudes," but he carries this too far; the illustration on p. 16 should at least give some idea of a beautiful prince, instead of which we are confronted with a woebegone apparition, a very Cassius of stained-glass-window royalty. Pre-Raphaelite poses, brilliant colour-schemes, fantasies of minute and elaborate ornamentation and detail, can have their appeal to adults only; they are far above the heads of children, who prefer simplicity, bold lines, and crude colours as often as not. Still, Mr. Nielsen has done memorable work. The text is adequate, but rather commonplace.

MR. H. DE VERE STACPOOLE approaches far more nearly to success in *Poppyland* (Lane, 6s. net), not, as might be supposed, the region immortalized by Clement Scott, and glanced at, in classical allusion, by Edward Lear. 'Poppyland' is a collection of stories for children. Two of them, 'Feysad' and 'Abdul and Hafiz,' are too allegorical; but 'The Little Prince' is pretty and well told, showing intimate acquaintance with Naples. Pietro Petroni and his school for dancing monkeys and child musicians offer a novel interest. The five little "Pierrette" tales, however, are the best in the book. The author tells them as to his own child, with many pleasant little touches: Struwwelpeter and the critics who forget to find fault; the Dutch scholar whose garden is full of publishers, who scramble for manuscripts thrown out of the window; the gluttonous "jar-babies" (a genial idea); the card kings, "fat from laughing at all the men whom their wives have destroyed"; and the chow dogs, so called because in China dogs say chow-chow instead of bow-wow. Mr. Stacpoole knows the value of explanatory detail in story-telling.

The illustrations by MR. LEIGHTON PEARCE vary. Three are excellent: the 'White Peacocks spreading their Tales to the Moon' (p. 36), the 'Immense Green Dragon' (p. 204), and the final illustration (p. 218); but the portraiture of Bellissima in 'The Little Prince' is not always happy, notably on p. 42.

Aucassin and Nicolette (Melrose, 14s. net)—a book that should be in every library—gains distinction from the careful attention bestowed both on text and illustrations in the present edition. The translation by MISS DULCIE LAWRENCE SMITH has been done with taste and delicacy, and avoidance of exaggeration; while the illustrations show marked individuality. MISS EILEEN LAWRENCE SMITH has her own definite conception of the hero and heroine, and she has expressed it worthily, striking out a convention of her own; the illustrations on pp. 9, 14, 29, and 31 are most meritorious, especially the last. In the coloured illustrations the effect is not so fully attained. The plate on p. 23 showing Aucassin in the hands of his foes is hardly convincing; to judge from its composition, it would have been a sheer impossibility for him to free his sword and break through.

Every one knows the text, but we cannot refrain from noting Aucassin's somewhat Nietzschean view of paradise and hell, a passage, by the way, that shows the translator at her best.

MUSIC

BRIGHTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THIS Festival opened on Tuesday evening with the National Anthem under the guidance of Mr. Lyell-Taylor, the municipal conductor. Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' followed, and was given under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood. His reading of the music is interesting, and possibly those accustomed to the conventional mode of interpretation may consider it unorthodox. The Old Testament story is intensely dramatic, and therefore calls for dramatic treatment. Mendelssohn himself was fully aware of this, and, had he been free to follow his own idea, would probably have shaped his work differently. But he was commissioned to write a sacred work occupying a whole evening; consequently there are numbers which, however excellent as music, delay the action, or prolong the work after (at any rate from a purely dramatic point of view) the highest point is reached, namely, the chorus "Thanks be to God." Mendelssohn knew this, but, under the influence of Pastor Schubring, the dramatic side had to be weakened by the spiritualizing of the story, and by the choruses considered essential in a sacred oratorio more than half a century ago. To depart from Handelian lines would have then been fatal. Sir Henry Wood's endeavour to give special prominence to the dramatic side is therefore justified. Fuller justice is rendered to Mendelssohn, and his work makes a stronger appeal to the public of to-day. It is quite open to any one to object to details in Sir Henry's reading, but the majority of musicians will, we believe, appreciate his intention.

The performance was on the whole very good. Miss Carrie Tubb in the "Widow" scene was excellent. Mr. Herbert Heyner's rendering of the part of the Prophet was good in intention, but at times the effort to be dramatic was too perceptible. Mr. Gwynne Davies, the tenor, was fairly successful. "Lift thine eyes" was well sung by Miss Carrie Tubb and the Misses Julia Webb and Doris Manuelle. The municipal orchestra and chorus of 350 performers showed signs of careful rehearsal. The voices were good, and those of the women particularly firm. Their clear declamation deserves note.

The works performed on Wednesday evening are more or less familiar to concert-goers in London, but they were all (including a charming Mozart Minuet) heard for the first time in Brighton. Debussy's 'Printemps' Suite, placed at the head of the programme, was produced only last year in London by Mr. Thomas Beecham, and was given under his direction at the recent concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society. It is a delightful work, and none the worse for showing signs of an early period in the composer's career. When sent to Paris from Rome in 1889, it was considered unduly modern by the judges, Massenet, Saint-Saëns, and other

well-known composers, including, we believe, Bruneau. For some of Debussy's admirers at the present day it is probably not sufficiently advanced.

The programme also included Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Antar,' full of life and colour; and Stravinsky's 'L'Oiseau du Feu,' which appears strange in a concert-room, but creates a very different impression in the ballet. The last piece was Mr. Delius's 'Dance Rhapsody' for orchestra, one of his finest works. The simplicity of the Mozart Minuet formed a delightful contrast.

Miss Woodall achieved success in 'Abide with Me' and 'Land of Hope and Glory.' Mr. Beecham's conducting throughout the evening was masterly, and the orchestral playing very fine.

Musical Gossip.

THE second concert of the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall on Monday opened with Tchaikowsky's Serenade for Strings, Op. 48. There is a brief and delicately scored waltz in it, but the other sections, though containing fine themes and sound workmanship, are unduly long, principally owing to tedious repetitions. This work, well rendered under M. Safonoff's direction, was followed by Rubinstein's Pianoforte Concerto in G, which has some good themes, but offers music of the old kind, the solo part being written principally to show off the player. When Rubinstein was at the piano his magnetic touch and phenomenal technique triumphed; when the music was uninteresting, as in this concerto, he made his audience forget it; on the other hand, when the music was great, their enjoyment was doubled. Miss Vera Brock played the difficult solo part with courage, but without much success.

THE established custom of giving Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' at the opening concert of the Royal Choral Society was followed at the Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon. We know that when any work has become a favourite it remains so for a long time, yet if 'Elijah,' produced at Birmingham sixty-eight years ago, showed signs of decline, it would not cause surprise. But in large choral societies like the one in question, also in smaller ones outside London, it is still popular. We notice above its appearance at the Brighton Festival. The love of choral music throughout Great Britain partly accounts for this, and the 'Elijah' choruses give far better opportunities of satisfying the general public than are usually found in modern sacred music. Another and important consideration is that 'Elijah' is the survival of the fittest. Handel's 'Messiah' and 'Judas Maccabæus' are still given, though neither for purely musical reasons; but the oratorios of Haydn and Spohr, and the many weak imitations of Mendelssohn, have disappeared. In the performance last Saturday the chorus was heard to great advantage. The soloists were Miss Ada Forrest, Madame Ada Crossley, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Ranalow, the last named singing in the place of Mr. Robert Radford. Sir Frederick Bridge conducted.

THE LONDON TRIO (Madame Amna Goodwin and MM. Pécskai and W. E. Whitehouse) have an interesting programme for the opening concert next Thursday of their forthcoming season. In addition to Tchaikowsky's Trio in A minor, 'In Memory of a

Great Artist,' and Beethoven's Sonata in C minor for violin and pianoforte, there will be performed for the first time a 'Fantasy on the National Anthems of the Allies: Belgium, France, Russia, and England,' by Dr. Charles W. Pearce.

MISS HÉLÈNE DOLMETSCH gave a concert at the Æolian Hall last Saturday afternoon in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. In the first part of her programme there were five short viola da gamba solos, four of which had been translated into modern notation by Dr. T. L. Southgate from a Tablature Music Book belonging to the Corporation of Manchester. Two of the group were specially attractive. One of them is by Tobias Hume, an English military officer who was noted as an excellent performer on the viola da gamba. He wrote a book of pieces for that instrument, also a work entitled 'Capitaine Hume's Poetical Musicke,' for two "Basse Violls," dedicated to Queen Anne, and published in 1605. The other was by Simon Yoes, a name unknown to us. Miss Dolmetsch is a fine performer, and an admirable interpreter of old music.

Miss Moggridge, in addition to taking part in Bach's Sonata for viola da gamba and harpsichord, played Mozart's Fantasia in C minor, the one which precedes the Sonata in the same key. Though written nearly a year later, the Fantasia was intended by Mozart to belong to the Sonata; it can, however, be separated, for it is complete in itself. Miss Moggridge's reading was correct, if not sympathetic.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS have arranged a lecture by Dr. R. R. Terry on 'Sea Songs and Chanteys' at the Fyvie Hall, the Polytechnic, this afternoon at 6 o'clock. From the synopsis it promises to be of considerable interest. Illustrations of some thirty or forty chanteys and songs will be given by a select choir of male voices.

MR. E. W. NAYLOR, commenting on our paragraph last week relating to Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood's article on John Field in *Musical Opinion*, says:—

"I venture to point out, in this connexion, that an early Tudor composer is the forerunner of both Field and Chopin in this genre, viz., the writer of 'My Lady Carey's Dompe' (1510), who anticipates the general character of the Nocturne of four centuries later. The likeness of this ancient piece to Chopin's Op. 37, No. 1, for instance, is astonishing. A carefully edited copy of the original in the British Museum is printed in my 'Shakespeare Music' (Curwen, 1912)."

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. Alfred Henry Littleton, chairman of the well-known publishers Messrs. Novello & Co. He passed away at Brighton on the 8th inst. Among his friends were Verdi, Gounod, and Liszt.

THE death is also announced from Paris of the eminent French baritone Jean Baptiste Faure. He was born at Moulins in January, 1830, and made his début at the Paris Opéra Comique in 1852. Among the many parts which he created was that of Hoël in Meyerbeer's 'Pardon de Ploemel.' This was in 1852, and eight years later he appeared for the first time at Covent Garden, and in that character. He retired from public life many years ago. Only last summer, however, he was present at a performance at Covent Garden.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

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| SC. | Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall. |
| | — Sunday Concert Society, 2.30, Queen's Hall. |
| | — Balled Concert, 7, Queen's Hall. |
| TUES. | Grand Concert in aid of the Fund for Distressed Belgian Families in Belgium, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| WED. | Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Reichstein Hall. |
| | — Helen Realy's Concert, 8.15, Æolian Hall. |
| THURS. | Winifred Christie's Concert, 3, Æolian Hall. |
| | — London Trio, 8.30, Æolian Hall. |
| SAT. | Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall. |
| | — Orchestral Concert for Young People, 3, Æolian Hall. |

DRAMA

Forty Years on the Stage: Others Principally, and Myself. By J. H. Barnes. (Chapman & Hall, 10s. 6d. net.)

MR. BARNES admits that actors have given the world a good deal in print concerning themselves, and explains that the purpose of his book is to make his own career a "peg on which to hang impressions and anecdotes" of the great artists he has met on both sides of the Channel. The book of reminiscences has of late years degenerated (or advanced, as the reader pleases) by becoming mainly a repository for anecdotes. One may prefer impressions; for anecdotes, in these days of busy journalism, are not things unpublished. One wants to know more of a man's serious purpose in life—of his art, if he is an artist.

We gladly recognize that Mr. Barnes is no mere gossip, and we have read what he has to say of the stage, its manners and management, with due attention and a desire for more. He might have inserted in his book the substance of the articles he has written on the drama. Of late years he has not been so successful as his previous career led him to expect; but his position as a sound and thoughtful actor is beyond cavil, even if he has not recently played the "star" parts. Truth to tell, we hear a little too much of "stars," good fellows and sweet gentlewomen; for, though we do not doubt that X is "quite well off," and Y a model of bonhomie, we are more interested in their place in the drama and the justification for it. We want to know not whether a certain play drew good money, but why it drew it. Praise or abuse without reasons is not satisfying, and Mr. Barnes's narrative is most attractive when he is writing about traditions, giving us some insight into a Shakespearean character, or examining judiciously the career of a famous actress, and telling us frankly to what, in his opinion, her success was due.

Samuel Phelps is the author's great hero, and he has worshipped him to the point of imitation; and Mrs. R. H. Wyndham, at the Royal, Edinburgh, in the seventies, is the finest manager he has seen "down to to-day." He does not believe much in modern stage managers, and he may well be right. We are surprised sometimes at the number of persons who appear under that name on an up-to-date programme, and wonder what they all do. They might manage, one thinks, to reduce the cost of a programme or a small cup of coffee to less than sixpence; but perhaps it is their very number that necessitates prices which are not tolerated elsewhere. Actors are proverbially generous, not to say lavish, and good art does not always, alas! mean good money; but it is clear that excellent work can be done without the profusion and expense that some managers love.

In forty years Mr. Barnes has noted a good many successes and failures. It was his persistent championship that,

after many rejections, brought 'A Message from Mars' on the stage; and several plays have not had, he thinks, a fair chance. He suggests a revival of 'The Weaker Sex' of Sir Arthur Pinero, and the 'Nitoeris' of Clo. Graves. He has a striking passage on the stage as "the dumping-ground of the failures and ne'er-do-wells of every class of society and social grade." We read, too, of the wealthy and incompetent amateur who takes a theatre in order to show off himself or somebody else. On such difficulties Mr. Barnes writes with good sense, and he is a man with unusual experience, having acted frequently in America, as well as in the British Isles. He has, we should gather, kept a complete set of play-bills, which has led to the overloading of his pages with details of lesser names and indifferent dramas. We learn, for instance, that Wilson Barrett had the highest hopes of 'Man and his Makers,' produced at the Lyceum in 1899. That play, we may add, ran only a few nights, and exhibited the hero, a besotted Q.C., lying on a bench in St. James's Park. Duly rescued by a fair vision in a ball dress, he sees in the last act his children sporting round him, free from all hereditary taint, and a Palace of Hope in the background built with the profits of his poems. Any one with a sense of humour would have anticipated the London public in rejecting such a preachment. But Wilson Barrett was not strong in that way, and loved to exhibit himself in strange guise.

Of Irving Mr. Barnes has much to say. His mannerisms, which grew on him with years,

"appeared, as far as I can recollect, in his masterly performance of Digby Grant. They fitted that character to admiration, and little by little crept into all his work."

Instances are given of his brief and apt retorts, and a great tribute is paid to his brilliance and charm. Some of his contemporaries found him occasionally Mephistophelean in the aptness of his comments, but that was, perhaps, chiefly true of the years when his fortunes were waning. Mr. Barnes attended the dinner, at which Irving presided, given to Joseph Knight—the first occasion, the latter said, when the sheep had entertained the wolf. He has a proper appreciation of Knight's powers, but is inaccurate concerning his professional work:—

"Joseph Knight had been a true friend of the actors, though not a fulsome one. A fine specimen of manhood, a thorough Bohemian, but a brilliant well-read scholar with a kindly nature, he had been the critic of *The Globe* for years; also of *The Sunday Times* and *The Athenæum* on occasion. Erudite and thoughtful, he had held the balance fairly between praise and blame, and had earned and greatly enjoyed the love of all."

This is well said, but what of "*The Athenæum* on occasion"? A whole book of Knight's criticisms in this paper was published as long ago as 1893.

In Shakespeare Mr. Barnes evidently takes a special interest, and we wish his notes in this way, like that on Shylock,

had been more detailed. He tells us, following Phelps, that no really fat man can play Falstaff:—

"The physical strain in sustaining the unction of voice and manner is as exhausting as the passion of Othello."

We remember with pleasure his Polonius in the great 'Hamlet' of 1913, and read with sympathetic interest his comments on the Shakespeare Memorial scheme. There is an 'Index of Names,' for the existence of which we are grateful, but it is rather disappointing to find such headings as 'Shakespeare,' 'Macbeth,' 'Shylock,' &c., omitted. We should value a reasonably complete Index more than the various portraits of celebrities on the stage.

Mr. Barnes has, we gather, secured a vogue for some of his verse; and his prose here, though unequal, is at its best effective. His stories are not all new—that could hardly be—but the brightest of them, due to the nimble wit of "Bill" Travers of Baltimore, have entertained at least one assiduous reader.

Dramatic Gossip.

DUBLIN is the first town in the United Kingdom to have a public performance of Mr. Bernard Shaw's play 'Mrs. Warren's Profession.' The play will be presented by the Dublin Repertory Theatre for five nights from Monday next.

A REMARKABLE play in three acts, 'The Slough,' by Mr. A. Patrick Wilson, was produced in Dublin by the Abbey players last week. The situations in it are founded upon the Dublin strike of last year, and the author shows considerable dramatic power, particularly in the second act.

THE management of the Scala deserve commendation for their excellent programme of war films. Germany, Russia, Japan, India, France, Great Britain, are all shown, "en état de partir," under every aspect of arms. Belgium, by contrast, appears as in peace time—the Meuse in all its beauty, and Brussels with its boulevards, "places," and park, not forgetting the Palais des Arts, where the Teutons now installed may have opportunity to polish up their cultured tastes. But there are a few vivid scenes of refugees, and of wounded soldiers, Belgian and British, that bring home the realities of to-day. Such exhibitions, apart from their interest on general grounds, have a special value to-day, and should materially aid the powerful appeal now made for recruits.

MR. CECIL RALEIGH, the well-known dramatist, died on Tuesday last. The son of Dr. J. F. Rowlands, he took the name of Raleigh on his first appearance on the London stage at the Royalty Theatre in 1880. Of this theatre he afterwards became manager, and later acted as dramatic critic for *Vanity Fair*, *The Lady*, and *The Sporting Times*.

In 1885 he began writing plays, his first three being in collaboration with R. C. Carton. Alone, and with Mr. G. R. Sims and Mr. Henry Hamilton, he was responsible for a great number of dramas, and for some years had been the chief author of Drury Lane pieces.

It cannot be said that he ever achieved distinction in style or character-drawing, but he was apt at caricaturing the social vogue of the moment, and was an ingenious manipulator of sensation.

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QUOTATIONS.

A pagan suckled in a creed outworn
A rose-red city half as old as Time
A woman, a spaniel, and a walnut tree
An Austrian army awfully arrayed
An open foe may prove a curse
And the dawn comes up like thunder
As if some lesser God had made the world
Attain the unattainable
Behold this ruin ! 'twas a skull
Better an old man's darling
Black is the raven, black is the rook
Born of butchers, but of bishops bred
Build a bridge of gold
But for the grace of God there goes John
Bradford
But when shall we lay the ghost of the
brute ?
Could a man be secure
Do the work that 's nearest
Dutton slew Dutton
Ego sum Rex Romanus et supra gram-
maticam
Equal to either fate
Even the gods cannot alter the past
Fair Eve knelt close to the guarded gate
Fighting like devils for conciliation
From what small causes great events do
spring
Genius is a promontory jutting out into
the infinite
God called up from dreams
Great fleas have little fleas
Habacuc est capable de tout
He who knows not, and knows that he
knows not
Hempseed I sow

I counted two-and-seventy stench
I shall pass through this world but once
Idols of the market-place
If lusty love should go in search of beauty
In marriage are two happy things allowed
In matters of commerce the fault of the
Dutch
Is he gone to a land of no laughter ?
La vie est vaine
L'amour est l'histoire de la vie des femmes
Les beaux esprits se rencontrent
Love in phantastick triumph sat
Mr. Pillblister and Betsy his sister
Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois
dans mon verre
Music of the spheres
Needles and pins, needles and pins
Nor think the doom of man reversed for
thee
O for a booke and a shadie nooke !
Oh tell me whence Love cometh
On entre, on crie
Pay all their debts with the roll of his drum
Pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his
teeth
Pitt had a great future behind him
Plus je connais les hommes
Popery, tyranny, and wooden shoes
Praises let Britons sing
Prefaces to books are like signs to public-
houses
Quam nihil ad genium
Quoth William Penn to Martyr Charles
Still like the hindmost chariot wheel is
cursed
Swayed by every wind that blows

The East bowed low before the blast
The farmers of Aylesbury gathered to dine
The hand that rocks the cradle
The heart two chambers hath
The King of France and forty thousand
men
The toad beneath the harrow knows
The virtue lies in the struggle
The world's a bubble
There are only two secrets a man cannot
keep
There is a lady sweet and kind
There is a sweetness in autumnal days
There is on earth a yet auguster thing
There is so much good in the worst of us
These are the Britons, a barbarous race
They say that war is hell, a thing accurst
This too shall pass away
Though lost to sight, to memory dear
Tire le rideau, la farce est jouée
To see the children sporting on the shore
Two men look out through the same bars
Two shall be born a whole wide world
apart
Upon the hills of Breedon
Vivit post funera virtus
Walking in style by the banks of the Nile
Warm summer sun, shine friendly here
What dire offence from am'rous causes
springs !
Wherever God erects a house of prayer
With equal good nature, good grace, and
good looks
Write me as one who loves his fellow-
men
Ye shepherds, tell me ! Have you seen

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE.
ALLEN & UNWIN	491
AUTHORS' AGENTS	489
BLACK	491
CATALOGUES	489
CHAMBERS	491
CONSTABLE & CO.	517
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS	519
EDUCATIONAL	489
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THE STATESMAN	519
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UNWIN	492

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